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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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INTELLIGENCE CHIEF REPORTS BRITISH SPYING

PY081432 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1333 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos, Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- Facundo Suarez, head of the Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE), today revealed that late last year this secretariat sent electronic control systems experts to Paris to safeguard the Argentine Embassy in France in view of the possibility the British Chamber of Commerce, which was installed next to the embassy building, would shelter the actions of covert espionage activity.

Suarez stated that late last year Argentine Ambassador to France Carlos Ortiz de Rozas informed the Foreign Ministry, which in turn informed the SIDE, about the establishment of the "British Chamber of Commerce to the EEC."

The head of the SIDE, who revealed this information to the "That Which Is Happening" program which is broadcast by the Radio Splendid FM station told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "Paris represents a very important information center for the diplomatic activities of any country, including ours."

Suarez stated that the secretariat "experts" traveled to Paris to handle possible acts of electronic espionage, although he explained that "the fact precautions were taken does not mean that we found any microphones." He added that "of course we cannot oppose a British organization or citizen from buying or leasing a property next of one of our embassies." He said that "installing oneself next door to Argentina as in this case is like trying to worsen the problems that already exist between the two countries."

Suarez said that "all the electronic equipment available to our intelligence service was used" to protect our national diplomatic representation. However, he noted "the precautions taken in this case are relative, taking into account what happened in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow," referring to the espionage operations discovered at the Yankee building in the USSR a few weeks ago.

Suarez said that "in view of the sophisticated development of the espionage and counterespionage technology, we dependant countries must, above all, recommend and act with discretion at all our official levels."

The SIDE head said that "although the Chamber of Commerce is a private enterprise, when it comes to defending the interests of their country, the British support their government in an exemplary manner." Suarez added that "we do not like those who visit us in Paris for commercial reasons, especially to discuss fishing, to then be constantly watched."

Suarez disclosed that Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas traveled to Buenos Aires to inform the Foreign Ministry about the episode and that the Argentine military attaches based in Paris had tackled the episode, which, in Suarez' opinion, demonstrated excellent coordination by various government departments."

However, he noted the threat this action represents to Argentine interests and termed the Argentine Embassy's new companion as "an annoying neighbor."

CAPUTO, PRC ENVOY SIGN STUDENT EXCHANGE ACCORD

PY082213 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (DYN) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and PRC Ambassador Shen Yunao today signed a supplementary agreement to the scientific and technical cooperation agreement on "exchange programs for postgraduate students."

Following the signing ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry, Caputo said: "Cooperation in this area has thus been put into motion." The PRC ambassador said that "this agreement will be instrumental in promoting the exchange of know-how and technology between the two countries."

Caputo said the signing of the agreement "has been a concrete step and another link in South-South cooperation."

The agreement implements Article 2 of the scientific and technical cooperation agreement signed in 1980, which provides for the exchange of specialists. The National Council for Scientific and Technological Research and the PRC State Committee will be charged with implementing this program.

The program provides for the exchange of up to four students per year, for a period of 4-12 months, which can be extended. [passage omitted]

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION ARRIVES 6 APR

PY072245 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Louise Byrne]

[Text] In Japanese circles it has simply been referred to as "the mission," and it arrived yesterday despite Argentine misgivings about a clash of schedules with the papal visit.

Made up of over 30 members of banks, financial organizations and government departments, the Japanese economic mission is here to study all areas of the Argentine economy including its industrial infrastructure, foreign economic policy, currency exchange control and employment policy.

Members of the mission, who include representatives of the Bank of Tokyo, the Export-Import Bank of Japan, (EXIM Japan) and Nippon Electric Company (NEC) will be meeting with various Argentine Government officials and members of private sector companies.

The visit comes after President Raul Alfonsin's visit to Japan last year when it was agreed to try and develop economic relations between the two countries.

During its 16-day visit, the mission will also travel to Cordoba and Mendoza to meet with both private and public sector officials. From Argentina it will go on to Chile and Montevideo.

"There have been several economic missions to Argentina before, but this is the first to take a very wide overall look at the country's economic situation," said a Japanese Embassy official in Buenos Aires.

Only one of the Japanese banks presently granting loans to Argentina is state-owned, the Export-Import Bank of Japan which has nearly 350 million U.S. dollars tied up in loans to Argentine companies and institutions.

"The debt situation is very difficult at the moment and, although negotiations are in progress between some private Japanese banks and the Argentine Economy Ministry to provide fresh loans, the banks are having to think very carefully before they commit themselves," and Akira Ogawa, Buenos Aires representative of EXIM Japan which has previously loaned money to several Argentine projects including the electrification of the Plaza Constitution-Glew railway line.

The bank is now considering a loan to the Yacyreta Dam project which is already receiving support from Japanese companies, Mitsubishi, Hitachi and Toshiba, and has also just agreed a 100-million dollar loan to Banco De La Nacion for the import of Japanese goods.

Further projects could include a loan to ENTEL which is already supported by NEC.

"The mission's visit is a good idea," said Yousuki Yasuda, Buenos Aires representative of Japan's fifth largest bank Sanwa.

"When the Austral plan was first announced, many people thought that Argentina's economic situation would improve. It has improved but the debt situation is still serious and in recent years Japanese investment in Argentina has decreased. Hopefully that situation will improve."

SIDE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES POPE DEMONSTRATIONS

PY071910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (NA) --SIDE head Facundo Sjuarez, said that "persons linked to an extreme leftist [as received] sector and which has been repudiated by those same international leftist organizations" are responsible for the serious incidents which took place last Friday, 3 April, at the foot of the obelisk when a group of demonstrators, identified as anarchists, protested the pope's visit and violently clashed with members of the Federal police.

Suarez stated that the demonstrators "are of no account," thus minimizing the incident which ended with approximately 100 arrests -- now released -- several wounded agitators, and four policemen in the hospital.

Regarding the possible acquittal of military officers charged with violating human rights, Suarez recalled that "in Las Perdices President Alfonsin clearly stated he will not relinquish any of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution by that the cases will first be solved at the judicial level." He added that "the path of justice has been chosen, and the president intends that justice be expeditious and not be guided by passions but by studying the facts."

The SIDE head then stated that "it is important that, with the help of the Federal police, the activities of an extreme rightist group have been detected." He held this group responsible for the bomb attacks and asserted that "we are placing them under control."

Suarez told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS these incidents, registered during the past few days, "by no means represent a cell that may destabilize the institutional order."

He also dismissed the possibility of a military plot and asserted that "the trials against members of the Armed Forces are proceeding normally and the rest of the military men are abiding by the Constitution."

He noted that "the trials being conducted cause unrest among the people but by no means compromise the cadres." [passage omitted]

EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO SUBMIT AMENDMENT BILL

PY040233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1717 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- A high-ranking official source today reported that the executive branch will submit to Congress a bill to amend the Constitution. The bill, which will be submitted when Congress reconvenes, creates a parliamentary system of government and the post of prime minister.

The source also flatly denied that Labor Minister Carlos Alderete and Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille disagree on the wage issue, adding that it was Sourrouille who "promoted" the idea of appointing a Justicialist labor leader to the post of labor minister.

Concerning the bill that amends the Constitution, the source explained it will be submitted to Congress at the end of the ongoing round of consultations being held with all the sectors involved. The round of consultations will end when Congress reconvenes.

As to whether the designation of Alderete marked the beginning of a sort of social part, the source said this and other ideas "are being implemented," recalling the socioeconomic convergence, which "is in force," is the proper environment for reaching this type of agreement.

The source explained the government has begun talks with the sectors involved, that is, labor and management representatives. As an example, the source cited the talks the president held in recent days at the Olivos residence.

This search for an accord has included meetings between the president and top leaders of the general economic confederation, the general industrial confederation, and other organizations of the sector. These meetings were held last week. [passage omitted]

POLICE DISCOVER 'EXTREME RIGHTIST CELL'

7 Arrested in Bombing Case

PY030309 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Federal Police Chief Inspector General Miguel Angel Pirker today reported that seven people have been arrested in connection with the bomb found and deactivated in the house of Federal Chamber President Andres D'Alessio, in Hurlingam, on 21 March. The police chief said the materials seized reveal the detainees are members of an extreme rightist cell.

Pirker reported during a news conference that a man and a woman have been arrested in connection with the bomb attack that killed lawyer Rodolfo Raul Mora's wife, Rosa Rosemberg, on 22 March. Pirker said the attack had no political connotations whatsoever.

Concerning the frustrated attack on Judge D'Alessio, Pirker said seven people were arrested after intensive intelligence operations were conducted in the Buenos Aires localities of General Rodriguez, Merlo, and Colon. He noted that charges have already been brought against two of the seven detainees.

The materials seized reveal they are membes of an extreme rightist cell. This cell is known to have staged attacks against a Communist Party office in Moron and against the buildings of courts No 3 and 5 in the same area. The cell is also involved in other actions, the police chief said.

Concerning the death of Rosa Rosemberg, Pirker said a man and a woman have been arrested. he explained that the arrested woman, who was one of Mora's creditors, planted a bomb -- with the help of a man -- in Mrs Rosemberg house to scare Mora. The woman was unaware Mora had not lived in that house for along time. This action had no political connotation, he stressed.

Explosives Found, More Arrests

PY060135 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0022 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 5 Apr (NA) -- The Federal Police today arrested an undisclosed number of young people, and confiscated explosives and literature reportedly critical of the pope's visit. The arrests occurred during an operation conducted in the southern part of Buenos Aires on orders from Moron Federal Judge Jose Maria Ramos Padilla.

This information was provided tonight by the Federal Police, who did not give details. The police only reported the operation was conducted "in relation to the activities of an extreme rightist cell that has been discovered," the details of which were revealed by Police Chief Pirker on 2 April.

Although the police report is brief, it has been learned the police operation was conducted in the Isidro Casanova district, where a "dragnet operation" is still under way.

Police Chief Pirker reported on 2 April at a news conference the discovery of an extreme rightist terrorist cell and the arrest of seven of its members. [passage omitted]

CONGRESS APPROVES JOINT 'UNITAS 87' EXERCISES

PY081435 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Last night, during a closed session of Congress, the "Unitas 87" joint U.S.-Bolivian military exercises was approved. Reliable sources have reported that the exercises were approved by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, Nationalist Democratic Action, and Movement of the Revolutionary Left congressmen. Interim Defense Minister Andres Petricevich attended the session and expressed his satisfaction at the results. [Recorded passage indistinct]

That was interim Defense Minister Petricevich telling us that Congress has approved the joint U.S.-Bolivian military exercises in Bolivia.

PAZ PRAISES REVOLUTION'S EFFECTS ON NATION

PY090317 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0004 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Speech by President Victor Paz Estenssoro marking 35th anniversary of 9 April 1952 revolution from Government House -- live]

[Summary from poor reception] "We had a foreign enemy, internal opposition, and some factions within the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] itself" that attempted to block the 9 April 1952 revolution.

"Despite all the opposition we had, we implemented a far-reaching reform plan with the support of the immense majority of our people." The nation that "emerged from that revolutionary process had no resemblance to the previous one. Bolivia would have taken a leap into the future had it not been for an antipatriotic coup." The revolution opened a world of opportunities to the Bolivian peasants.

"The priorities outlined by the 1952 revolution will continue to serve as general guidelines until we achieve our objectives as a nation." The 1952 revolutionary process was highly instrumental in overcoming backwardness, but failed to overcome the international structure favoring dependence.

"Although some people disagree with us, we believe national revolution today means putting our nation back on the right course to solve the crisis we are now enduring." The solution given in the past can no longer be used to solve our current problems.

Those advocating impossible measures are demanding we take actions that will inevitably lead to disaster. "They are stubbornly insisting on applying old remedies to the new problems Bolivia is facing today."

They also view the revolution as a system in which the state mining industry can produce tin at $11 per pound and then sell it at $3 per pound. They conceive as revolutionary the complete elimination of the tax system. They demand currency be issued irresponsibly and that "salaries, which are clearly insufficient, be adjusted constantly without taking into account the country's economic capability."

The pressures unleashed show there is a conspiracy "seeking to make us experience again chaotic situation like the one we endured under that alleged leftist government which admitted its failure.

"Like many other nations, Bolivian is undergoing rapid changes in the political, economic, cultural, and technological fields."

Thus, the PRC has opened its borders to the new winds of Western democracy, but without losing its ideological beliefs. Without relinquishing its Marxist-Leninist policy, the USSR is apparently moving toward granting freedoms that would have been unthinkable a decade ago.

"The world is undeniably undergoing changes and Bolivia cannot stay behind.

"Our economy has collapsed and in the middle of a generalized crisis, we cannot expect miracles.

"Every sector must increase production to provide us with larger resources to further our development and progress as well as to expand social services."

Efficiency must become a standing requirement to create a more productive economy that could substitute for the mining industry, which is no longer the country's mainstay.

"The main concern of the MNR government is a plan of economic reactivation, the details of which we are now finalizing." Its implementation will be paramount because it will mobilize foreign resources earmarked for the key sectors of our economy. This plan will be instrumental in reactivating the production of hydroarbons, mining, agriculture, cattle raising, manufacturing products, and road construction.

"We are fully convinced that a long democratic period in Bolivia will stabilize our institutions and give us a chance to mature."

Today, we want to pay tribute to those "men and women who made it possible for us to effect that courageous historic change.

"Fellow MNR members, inspired in the April revolution and in our desire to serve the fatherland, we will maintain the same enthusiasm in every task we may undertake. Thus, we may look to the future with confidence."

PAZ INSTALLS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER REVOLLO

PY090157 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[By Cristina Corrales]

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces support the appointment of newly-appointed National Defense Minister Revollo. This comment was made by General Gonzalo Saavedra, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, at Government Palace.

In fact, while leaving government Palace after the installation of the new government official, Gen Gonzalo Saavedra told the journalists the Armed Forces view with discipline, subordination, and satisfaction the appointment of the new government official by Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro. Alfonso Revollo is replacing former Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle.

In addition, it must be noted that Alfonso Revollo was a finance minister under the government of General Guido Vildoso. Revollo was also frequenlty linked to the Bolivian-U.S. Chamber of Industry and Commerce. He was also the president of a Bolivian financial company which was very important in the past. Alfonso Revollo holds a degree in economic sciences.

Let us briefly recall the speech he delivered after he was installed as national defense minister by the president of the Republic in the presence of all the ministers of state and the High Military Command.

[Begin Revollo recording, in progress] ...following the most serious economic crisis that has affected Bolivia.

I especially want to emphasize that the defense agreement [words indistinct] with the characteristics that have featured my professional life [words indistinct] complete loyalty [words indistinct] my dedication to our dear Bolivia. Thank you very much. [end recording]

This was the way in which the new National Defense Minister Alfonso Revollo was installed.

Afterward, the president held a meeting in his office with all the ministers of state. Later, all the ministers left the Government Palace.

The finance minister also made comments to the press, stating the government cannot take a step backward in its economic policy concerning the last proposal made to the Bolivian Labor Confederation. He also said the government expects the national Congress to finally approve the national budget.

DELEGATION TO SEEK ANTIDRUG FUNDS IN VIENNA

PY090031 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] A government delegation will leave today for Vienna with the goal of securing the economic support of 23 industrialized nations and four international financing organizations.

The delegation will be headed by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal who along with other officials, such as the Bolivian ambassador to the United States, will report to the delegates [not further identified] on the 3-year program in the struggle against drug trafficking.

According to comments made by Minister Bedregal, Bolivia intends to convince the delegates to directly participate in the Bolivian program by contributing certain amounts of money required for the program's implementation. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister believes the European countries can be the mainstay of the 3-year program because thus far the United States will only contribute $75 million, "which is not enough" to cover the 3 years of struggle.

Bolivia will attempt to secure economic assistance from several nations following a recommendation made by the United States. Although some nations, such as Germany, Japan, and England, have already pledged a contribution, most nations want a clear explanation about the programs and the final U.S. position. Therefore, Minister Bedregal understands it is important that all the industrialized nations participate. Bedregal stated on a previous occasion that if there are not enough funds to cover the program, it will be impossible to implement it.

The foreign minister said the approval of the two annexes currently being discussed with the United States is not necessary. He stated, however, that guidelines will be set to discuss the reduction of coca plantations. [passage omitted]

POLICE SEIZE COCAINE, ARREST 9 TRAFFICKERS

PY071909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] La Paz, 7 Apr (AFP) -- The National Police General Command today reported here that in the last 24 hours the special forces fighting drug trafficking in Bolivia have seized 86 kg of cocaine, arrested 9 drug traffickers, and destroyed an important drug processing laboratory.

The report states the police conducted these operations in the Chapare and Yungas coca producing regions, Santa Cruz Department, where the drug trafficking activities are centered, and in the northern Amazonian region's Beni Department where a modern coca processing laboratory was destroyed.

The police found 12 tents, machines for drying coca leaves, 140 searchlights, engines, generators, a tractor, and a storage area containing substances to process cocaine base in Beni Department.

SENATE WELCOMES UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL

PY070159 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Education Minister Enrique Ipina Melgar has said the government is pleased with the presence in Bolivia of UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, and with UN cooperation with Bolivia.

Minister Ipina Melgar attended the special ceremony given by the Senate to welcome the UNESCO director general. On this occasion, speeches were delivered by Vice President Julio Garret; Senate President Ciro Humboldt; Senator Juan Luzio of the Nationalist Democratic Action; Senator Oscar Zamora of the Revolutionary Front of the Left; and Senator Guillermo Tineo of the Party of the Revolutionary Left, PIR.

Amadou Mahtar M'Bow also delivered a speech, which was broadcast by this radio station, emphasizing the role of UNESCO in the development of people. [passage omitted]

SARNEY DISCUSSES MEETING WITH LABOR LEADERS

PY081926 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Apr 87 p 3

[By Cida Fontes]

[Excerpts] President Jose Sarney denied he had intended to directly weaken Finance Minister Dilson Funaro's position when he admitted last Saturday the Cruzado Plan II was a failure. Sarney attributed that interpretation to various sectors campaigning for the removal of the finance minister.

He said the campaign is inspired by "ill-will against Funaro." Aboard the plane that brought him to Rio de Janeiro to bid goodby to Portuguese President Mario Soares, Sarney expressed surprise at the newspapers' interpretation that the meeting with the labor leaders had weakened Funaro's position.

Sarney affirmed that "at no time was the name of Minister Funaro mentioned."

Contending that the analysis of different expectations is fundamental to the adoption of measures, Sarney said he had told the labor leaders the government had expected 3.8 percent inflation in December, a month after the implementation of the Cruzado Plan II, but it turned out to be higher than 7 percent because the projection had been inaccurate.

After arriving at the Brasilia Air Base at 0900, Sarney said he was satisfied with the meeting he held with representatives of three labor federations and workers' confederations. He admitted workers are in fact experiencing the country's problems directly and that they had the opportunity to express their views and to present their demands in a frank and uninhibited manner.

Sarney affirmed that "the demands are justified and the workers told the government their problems, as they are and how they affect them."

According to Sarney, the government will meet some of the workers' demands after carefully studying their proposals. After noting the importance of keeping open a channel of communication with the workers, he said Planalto Palace today will take an important step for the benefit of the workers by announcing measures to expand social security coverage.

Still aboard the presidential Boeing airplane, Sarney once again defended the broadening of the Democratic Alliance [coalition of parties supporting the government] and considered that the political support of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and the PFL [Liberal Front Party] is fundamental for his government. He denied he is preparing a minimum government program to negotiate with the political leaders, and, once again, emphasized the solution to the foreign debt problem requires a reformulation of internal economic policy.

"The creditors must understand Brazil has potential and wants to fulfill its commitments, although it cannot do so right now," Sarney replied when asked about the decision by some creditor banks to enter the credits granted to Brazil as losses in their accounting books. [passage omitted]

Sarney stayed in Rio de Janeiro for 1 and 1/2 hour, just enough time to accompany President Mario Soares to the plane and see him off. Before boarding the plane to return to Brasilia, the president assessed for reporters his meeting with the labor leaders at the Granja do Torto in Brasilia last Saturday. He said that it was important "not just because it was an opportunity to talk, but because it was the opening of a permanent channel through which the government can hear suggestions from the workers and take into account those that can be accepted in the adoption of political decisions."

"I took the opportunity to invite the workers to participate in the formulation of the economic policy," Sarney said, adding that everyone can see that since the beginning of his government, he has been seeking a rapprochement not only with the working class but with all the other segments of society.

His interest in maintaining this type of talks, Sarney explained, stems from the fact that he believes that through an understanding, a pact, or a compromise, the nation's problems can be defined and the solutions to be implemented by the government can be formulated.

Asked if there would henceforth be better income distribution, Sarney noted that a meeting is not enough to ensure this. In his opinion, everyone wants to have a more just society and better income distribution, not only in personal but also in regional terms. He concluded by saying: "The meeting included the discussions of an important point: In the process of democratic consolidation and through the democratic process, the working class can talk with the President, question policies, and voice opinions regarding those policies. This is why the meeting was important, and it should produce effects."

SARNEY'S CRITICISM AIMED AT FUNARO'S AIDES

PY081936 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Apr 87 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- The criticism of the Cruzado II Plan -- which increased the price of various items -- made by President Jose Sarney is aimed at two economists who advises Finance Minister Dilson Funaro: Joao Manoel Cardoso de Mello and Luiz Gonzaga Belluzzo. When the Cruzada II Plan was to be implemented, then Planning Minister Joao Sayad, and economists Persio Arida and Lara Resende repeatedly warned President Sarney about the inflationary consequences of the price increases, which through a psychological ripple effect would affect the entire economy. Cardoso de Mello and Gonzago Belluzzo, however, assured President Sarney the risk did not exist -- this has now been contradicted by the facts.

Incidentally, the president's criticism was made soon after Minister Funaro assumed the blame for the failure of the Cruzado II Plan, thus liberating his aides and other ministries from the blame. Funaro confessed during a debate he held with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] bloc in Congress.

AERONAUTICS TO BUY MIRAGES; TO CONSIDER PRC OFFER

PY081858 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Apr 87 p 9

[Text] After considering several alternatives, the Aeronautics High Command has opted to purchase (used) Mirage planes from France, and the French Government has decided to finance the purchase. Brazilian Air Force [FAB] officers view that decision as a demonstration of France's confidence in Brazil's economic recovery.

The acquisition is not part of the FAB's reequipping plan; it is intended to maintain the force at a reasonable minimum level of operation which, by the way, is below the level required for air defense purposes, in the opinion of some strategists. It is also below the level at which other Latin American air forces operate.

The planes will replace those lost in the past 10 years. The negotiations under way contemplate the acquisition of two, two-seat Mirages for pilot training and four single-seat units.

The Mirage planes, which will be bought at half their original price, will be assigned to the First Air Defense Group, which operates at the Anapolis Air Base and is subordinated to the Air Defense Command (COMDA) headquartered in Brasilia.

FAB interest in purchasing (used) F-5's has cooled because the alternative presented do not meet the criteria adopted by the Aeronautics Ministry for the purchase of supersonic planes.

The Northrop Corporation, which manufactures F-5's, proposed manufacturing F-5 aircraft in Brazil, both to meet the company's needs and to export.

A proposal by the PRC to sell MIG-21 planes would require a reformulation of logistics. The Aeronautics Ministry has not dismissed the possibility of acquiring this type of aircraft, but Minister Octavio Moreira Lima recognized this week, in Rio de Janeiro, that the offer calls for more logical study, which is now being conducted.

Politically, however, the acquisition of MIG-21's could be a "fabulous transaction," because the Beijing government is particularly interested in selling these planes in Brazil, and it admits that part of the payment can be made in Brazilian-produced goods. Political interest, therefore, exists on both sides, without involving ideological considerations. Therefore, the Aeronautics Ministry is analyzing the PRC proposal without ideological bias.

FPMR LEAKS ARMED FORCES SECURITY PLAN TO AFP

PY021318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1925 GMT 31 Mar 87

[By Eduardo P. Kragelund]

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Mar (AFP) -- According to the [Chilean] Armed Forces Internal Security Plan, which was leaked to AFP in Mexico by Chile's Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), the Catholic Church is one of the Chilean regime's main enemies because it promotes the overthrow of the military government.

Copy No 25 of the secret document, which was issued by the Office of the Chief of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province State of Emergency Zone 1 day before Pope John Paul II begins his visit to Chile, was obtained from that Zone's Joint Staff Headquarters by the FPMR, according to Roberto Torres, a member of the FPMR Directorate.

The document says that in coordination with external actions, the labor organizations, the Catholic Church, the political parties grouped under the so-called multiparty organization -- which has been infiltrated by the Communist Party -- and the Christian Democratic Party have staged peaceful demonstrations.

The objective of those sectors is to disrupt the normal development of the nation's activities, thus promoting the downfall of the military government. This is explained in the chapter on Adversary Forces of the 34-page document on internal security.

In its chapter on the situation of the adversary, the document says that the Catholic Church, with the conciliatory spirit of Santiago Bishop Msgr Fresno toward extremism, continues to exert pressure on the government, mainly through the Solidarity, University, and Labor Vicariates.

In the chapter on the Intelligence Plan, the document says that in addition to the actions of the Chilean Curia there are those of the labor organizations and the political parties now in recess, gathered in various organizations, inspired and led by well-known former politicians of the Christian Democratic Party and the Communist Party.

The document, which is signed by Major General Osvaldo Hernandez Pedreros, chief of the Zone Under State of Emergency, and Lieutenant Colonel Raul Pinto Perez, fourth in the chain of command, states that the action of the church and other opposition organizations is coordinated externally.

This external action, the document adds, is orchestrated by international Marxism, which, managed by the Soviet Government, has intensified the international propaganda campaign against the Chilean Government, mainly through international organizations and exiled Chilean politicians.

After noting that the objective is to overthrow the military regime as soon as possible, the Internal Security Plan says the existence of this international campaign has been demonstrated by continuous and coordinated demonstrations staged in European countries, the United States, and some Latin American countries.

The document says extremist movements and common criminals have taken advantage of this situation to create the impression of domestic chaos through looting, setting fires, destroying property and private and public transport, and attacking public utility installations.

Noting that General Augusto Pinochet is the highest authority and that 40 percent of the 156,000 Armed Forces personnel are at his disposal in the Santiago area, the Internal Security Plan says the government's adversaries must be confronted with the following means:

-- Use of force in deterrent or coercive actions to neutralize or destroy any outbreak of violence or subversive activity. The deterrent actions will range from peaceful preventive operations (...) directed at neighborhood or slum leaders to their arrest if necessary.

-- Counterintelligence operations to facilitate the preparation and execution of their actions, together with special operations to neutralize the most notorious activists.

-- The setting up of adequate detention centers. The treatment to be given to prisoners will be expressly established in orders to be issued later.

-- Tightening vigilance and control of the population, particularly in the sectors of conflict through land and air patrols, exit and entrance checks in cities, etc.

-- Control of foreign correspondents who are accredited in the country during periods preceding and following protest demonstrations, since they are responsible for the broad publicity given to opposition actions.

The leader of the FPMR, the organization that claimed responsibility for the attempt on Pinochet's life last September, pointed out that the coordination of government actions as revealed in this Internal Security Plan clearly shows isolated actions that are not officially controlled cannot be staged in Chile. Therefore, all attacks and assassinations are the work of the government, which must be held responsible for them.

The former officer of the Chilean Armed Forces also pointed out that the date of the document (18 July 1986) proves that the militarization of politics -- with which we were charged -- has been imposed by the dictatorship since the assassination of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

In conclusion, the FPMR leader said the activities of the FPMR, which has decreed a truce during the papal visit, are the answer to the militarization of politics imposed by the dictatorship. As we have repeatedly said, they are intended to restore peace and democracy in the country, he said.

FACTIONS MERGE TO FORM NEW SOCIALIST PARTY

PY081156 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p C2

[Text] The merger of the Popular Socialist Union [USOPO] Party, led by Ramon Silva Ulloa, with the "historical faction" of the Socialist Party, led by Manuel Mandujano, was formalized yesterday by the signing of a "charter of unity."

During a news conference held by the executive boards of the two parties it was announced that the new party will preserve the name of the Socialist Party of Chile and that Mandujano will continue as secretary general.

Mandujano announced that following this merger a commission will be appointed to sponsor a convention aimed at unifying socialism, to which all the sectors will be invited, enabling the rank-and-file to outline the party's ideological, political, and strategic guidelines and elect their executive boards.

CHURCH, UP RESPOND TO BARCO INTERVIEW WITH SOUTH

PA081711 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Commenting on Colombia's international policy, President Barco has said in an interview with SOUTH magazine: I want to travel where I am sure I will get beneficial trade treatment, joint ventures, an import-export program, and future exchanges and investments.

As for the demarcation of maritime and undersea areas with Venezuela, President Barco answered: That makes no sense; we could be using the area to the benefit of both nations. Only because there are four extravagant people in Caracas and four nationalist troublemakers in Bogota have failed in defending our argument, an argument that could be resolved with a phone call.

Meanwhile, church sources expressed surprise over the president's statements. Their surprise was caused by statements like this one: We must reach another treaty with the Vatican. Clergymen recalled, however, that any review of the concordat must wait 8 years; furthermore, changes usually follow prior consultations with the Holy See. The following statement by the president also caused surprise: The Catholic Church is not even concerned about renewing itself. According to the clergymen, since the Vatican II Council the church has been involved in renewal.

Finally, the sources rejected the possibility that divorce will receive an official approval. They refused to comment on this because they are awaiting an official communique that will state their views on this matter. The greatest difficulty in issuing that communique stemmed from verifying the authenticity of the president's statements. According to the spokesmen, there is no evidence those statements were indeed made by the president.

In his interview with the British SOUTH magazine, the president also commented on the peace process. He said the Patriotic Union [UP] is the party of the guerrillas. President Betancur went too far; he gave too many concessions to the guerrillas, he added.

[Begin UP leader Carlos Efren Agudelo recording] UP is not the party of the guerrillas. If that were so, we would not be a legal party because the government has a legitimate right to repress the armed movement, since it is not a legal movement. Peace agreements and truce agreements -- at least with the FARC, agreements that are in force -- are a different thing. It makes no sense to claim we have a direct link with the armed movement just because we emerged from the peace process initiative and because at a given time some UP member were members of the guerrilla movement. At this time, however, we have rejoined the country's open political system. We are now political leaders and not guerrilla members. [end recording]

The publication of this interview has brought about diverse reactions. In his statements, Barco commented on the previous administration's peace process, drug trafficking, his relationship with the opposition, Colombia's international policy, and the need to review the concordat with the Catholic Church.

In his interview, President Barco said he will reduce the number of personnel in the country's diplomatic service. He added he will sweep out embassy halls with a broom. Barco said he is interested in finding countries that can invest in Colombia and expressed particular interest in Japan.

ARMED FORCES REJECT DEMILITARIZATION OF ZONES

PA081225 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2242 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (REUTER) -- The Colombian Armed Forces today rejected any possibility of demilitarizing the guerrilla zones, as leftist leaders and armed groups' spokesmen had asked President Virgilio Barco.

Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina wrote an editorial on the issue for the Armed Forces magazine. He invoked the national Constitution to defend the authorities' presence. "The Armed Forces will remain in those regions where police patrols are attacked, cocaine is planted and processed, oil pipelines are blown up, companies are blackmailed and intimidated, and citizens and peasants are murdered," Samudio said.
Leaders of the Patriotic Union (UP) -- a political organization comprising guerrilla members of the FARC, which has decreed a cease-fire with the government -- and the Communist Party asked Barco to demilitarize some regions where peasants have allegedly reported harassment. UP and Communist Party leaders held a meeting with the president 2 weeks ago. They also requested the removal of certain top-level military leaders whom they accuse of political persecution.

Samudio explained in his editorial: "Although absurd, we cannot but comment on the request for the removal of commanders who have shown their absolute honesty in exercising their duty simply to create an artificial atmosphere that rejects the state's actions in certain regions."

Spokesmen of the guerrilla groups that did not agree to a cease-fire -- the M-19 and Popular Liberation Army (EPL) -- also proposed the demilitarization of areas where violence prevails to allow the development of a government plan to rehabilitate areas affected by armed conflict.

Report Increased Violence

PA051909 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 3-A

[By German Acero E.]

[Text] The Armed Forces have reported violence has increased in eight regions of the country. They reported this to Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina after an inspection by the high-ranking military commanders over the weekend.

During their tour of what have been termed "red zones," the military commanders verified the deteriorization of the public order situation in Arauca, Santander, Norte de Santander, Huila, Antioquia, Cordoba, Meta, and Caqueta.

Throughout large areas of those regions, there has been an increase in intimidation, extortion, kidnapping, attacks on towns, terrorist attacks, and attacks on military and police garrisons. The analysis included specific recommendations for strengthening security and the development commandos, which cooperate in implementing social benefit programs as a means of reestablishing orders and consolidating peace.

General Manuel Jaime Guerrero Paz, military forces commander; General Oscar Botero Restrepo, Army commander; and General Jose Guillermo Medina Sanchez, police commander, participated in the tour.

The military commanders spoke with peasants, cattlemen, and farmers and heard their views about their problems and the development of the rehabilitation plan. The commanders told them the Armed Forces are ready to give them the necessary protection and support so the government programs will not be halted because of the violence.

They also met with the commanders of the various military and police garrisons in the above mentioned regions and gave them instructions on handling the situation.

Prior to this, high-level consultations on the public order situation were carried out in Botota. These initially took place between Defense Minister Samudio Molina and Police Commander Gen Guillermo Medina Sanchez.

EL TIEMPO has learned that Gen Medina Sanchez gave an extensive report to Samudio Molina about the violence in some regions such as Magdalena Medio.

He specifically gave him a detailed report on the measures taken in the police commanders summit held a few days ago in Bogota.

President Virgilio Barco also summoned General Miguel Alfredo Maza Marquez, director of the Administrative Department of Security [DAS], for consultations.

The DAS director met with the president for almost an entire day to brief him on the latest incidents of violence, especially the assassination of political leaders, and on the status of the investigations by the intelligence agency.

The military commanders initially visited the strife-torn region of Santander, where there have been attacks on the oil pipeline. They then went to the long-suffering area of Magdalena Medio, where the military forces have suffered casualties in incursions by the subversives.

The officers inspected the Uraba region in Antioquia, where the situation is tense because of the assassination of trade union leaders.

The military commanders have already met with the Liberal Party's national leadership to discuss the public order problem, and they will be doing the same with the Conservative Party's leadership on Thursday. This same problem was discussed in yesterday's meeting of governors in Narino Palace.

BOMB GOES OFF AT POLICE STATION; VEHICLES DAMAGED

PA080447 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Government Minister Luis Robles Plaza has stated that the dawn attack today in the provincial traffic building yard was the work of the subversive Alfaro Lives group. He based his statement on the fact that pamphlets from this organization were found at the site. Minister Robles has told the members of the [words indistinct] of Workers that there are laws in effect and that no acts of violence will be allowed [words indistinct] strike. He said that in all this there is some sort of common denominator and that he does not discard the possibility that this attack may have some relation to the strike announced by its leaders.

[Begin Robles recording] The media asked me some questions today and I have to state sincerely that I do not at all like to have to report that at approximately 0400, a powerful bomb exploded in the provincial traffic station. It is located in the Florida neighborhood, on Occidental Avenue. The bomb was lowered by a rope over the wall surrounding the installation. As a result all the windows on the back of the building were destroyed. Some side windows were also destroyed.

Some new patrol cars were parked there as well as many others waiting to have radios installed. Approximately 12 of them were partially destroyed. Nine or ten of them had their windshields and all the windows broken. Two or three of these vehicles were seriously damaged. The hoods were destroyed and the motors seriously damaged. This serious damage has been caused to units that the country needs and that the government of Febres Cordero has been making efforts to provide for control work by the National Police.

Near the vehicles, by the wall, there were some pamphlets mentioning the Alfaro Lives movement. I do not want to speculate. We are investigating to fully determine the origin of this terrorist attack. Fortunately, no one was injured, but there was very serious damage to state property used in the importat work of the National Police. You will agree with me that all of this shows that there is a big escalation of violence in the country and that this definitely has to be stopped. [end recording]

MINERS THREATEN TO DECLARE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC

PA301556 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] The Federation of Nambija Miners has threatened to proclaim the Nambija gold mine area -- where 100 miners were buried by a mountain slide on 26 March -- an independent republic if the Ecuadoran State does not pay attention to their demands. The accident has brought to the surface the hazards of this mine where 20,000 people -- including miners and their relatives -- live on 2,000 hectares of highlands that are being excavated in all directions in search of gold.

The Republic of Nambija [as heard] is located on the Amazonian slope of the Andean region, in gold-rich hills that have been deforested by mining work and are surrounded by the jungle of the Andean foothills. Approximately 20,000 miners [as heard], of which at least 100 died tragically 3 days ago, populate the area. The president of the miners' federation has demanded help from the Red Cross, the government ministry, and other institutions. However, no aid has been received. Therefore, in a special assembly, the Nambija miners decided to declare an independent republic if no help is received from the government sector.

PEASANT LEADER FASTS, DEMANDING FREEDOM, JUSTICE

PY081508 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 13

[Text] Following his 48-hour fast, peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina said he intends to observe a "strict hunger strike" until he obtains his freedom and that of his fellow peasant leader, Bernardo Torales. The two leaders, who are charged with violating Law No 209, have appointed as their defence lawyer attorney Marcial Gonzalez Safstrand.

In an open letter, Corazon Medina asserts that Torales "is in a poor state of health and not being given adequate medical assistance. We therefore request the urgent assistance of private physicians."

According to the communique, the 48-hour fast which began at 0630 yesterday, 30 March, is being carried out for four specific reasons: "hunger, impoverishment, the lack of job opportunities and equal justice for great part of the national population, especially the peasants, who suffer."

The fast is also being carried out to protest the "misery suffered in the prisons and police stations throughout the country, especially related to food and health aspects, also to protest the critical situation and uncertainty in which the cornered peasants of Tavapy II colony as well as many other landless peasants live.

"After this Christian and humanitarian fast I will continue to carry out a strict hunger strike until I obtain a full freedom; national and international public opinion is aware that we have been unjustly held under arrest for more than a month (since 27 February in Santani)."

The peasant leader then said: "As I end my message, I would like to convey my fraternal greetings and those of my fellow peasant leader Torales to all the national and foreign, sensitive and humanitarian people and institutions which constantly support us with their solidarity, and to all the independent sectors of the media."

TRADE UNION DENOUNCES LEADER'S ARREST, 'HARASSMENT'

PY041555 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 31 Mar 87 p 21

[Excerpt] Several trade unions have released a communique denouncing the arrest of Pedro Salcedo, secretary general of the Paraguayan Cotton Company (CAPSA) trade union. The police arrested Salcedo on 28 March.

The Interunion Workers Movement (MIT) has said "this is a case of harassment of the CAPSA trade union and its leaders, because the company, the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers (CPT), and the police are trying, by all means, to prevent the CAPSA trade union from holding a general assembly."

The MIT added that "it shoud be recalled that last February the CAPSA labor union was raided by Sotero Ledesma [CPT secretary general] and members of the CPT, accompanied by Senator Manuel Frutos Pane." [passage omitted]

GARCIA MEETS SUPREME SOVIET'S VOSKANYAN 31 MAR

PY311404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0500 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 30 Mar (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia today said that he follows with interest the proposals of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in favor of the limitation of nuclear weapons. Garcia made this statement after meeting for 30 minutes with a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Grant M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the meeting held in the Government Palace, President Garcia indicated that the visit will strengthen trade between Peru and the Soviet Union.

Voskanyan stated that he conveyed to President Garcia the greetings of Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and former foreign minister.

The Soviet delegation was also received today by Senate President Armando Villanueva, and Chamber of Deputies President Fernando Leon de Vivero.

After the meeting with Voskanyan, Villanueva said that the Peruvian Government and people join with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and the limitation of the manufacturing and purchase of weapons so that these resources can be used to take care of the needs for food, education and the health of people throughout the world.

URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY090150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti arrived in Lima today at 1815 local time (2315 GMT) on a 4-day official visit.

He was welcomed at the military air base annexed to the international airport by Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, and other cabinet members while military detachments honored him with the tributes usually accorded a chief of state.

After the official welcoming ceremony, the two presidents met briefly inside the air base. Later, Sanguinetti left for the Sheraton Hotel where he will stay during his visit. The hotel is located in downtown Lima.

SOCIAL SECURITY STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION TEARGASSED

PY081559 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0230 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Excerpts] (Jose Pascal Agurida), Peruvian Institute of Social Security [IPSS] chairman, has invited the workers' leaders to lift the strike and to talk personally with him in an attempt to solve the problem which has affected thousands of beneficiaries. The IPSS administrative personnel, who have been on a general, indefinite strike for 6 days, staged a march which ended in serious incidents.

[Begin relay from demonstration site] [Reporter] Groups of strikers of the (Guillermo Almenara) Hospital are marching right in front of the IPSS. They are demanding solutions instead of repression. [shouts of: "We want solutions, not repressions."] The police have just teargassed the people, trying to disperse them [mob shouts, traffic noises]

[Demonstrator] [in progress] ...that facts are not distorted, tell the truth.

[Reporter] Gentlemen, the cameraman and the reporter have been teargassed just like you. We came here to cover the news and have suffered the consequences just like you. [mob shouts] The police are now checking all stores near the IPSS. They are also checking everyone's documents and identity cards. [end relay]

[Begin recording] [Second reporter] (?Mr Pascal), some of the IPSS personnel have been striking for 6 days, and no accord has been reached so far. What attempts are being made to solve the problems?

[Pascal] Committee 180, in charge of dealing with this issue, has released a communique informing all IPSS workers that the pay checks which they received yesterday contain this year's salary increases. This increase is effective 1 March and represents a 30 percent salary increase. [passage omitted]

[Pascal] I am willing to talk with them, although the IPSS Executive Board has appointed Committee 180 to deal with the issue. In an attempt to open new doors and to seek an accord, I invite them to lift the strike and to come and talk. [end recording]

NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF SWORN IN 7 APR

PY081312 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] General Perci Velar was installed as the new FAP [Peruvian Air Force] chief of staff at the Las Palmas base today. [passage omitted] FAP Major General Manuel Perci Velar de Vargas replaces General Pablo Novela Varela, who was appointed new FAP commander general by the president of the Republic.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS ARMY BARRACKS IN AYACUCHO

PY082135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Military sources in Lima today reported that in the early morning hours of 7 April a presumed commando of the Maoist Shining Path organization attacked an Amry barracks in Quicapata, Ayacucho, wounding four soldiers. The attack against the Quicapata Army barracks, which are located in Carmen Alto District, Ayacucho Department, was perpetrated by snipers from Cabrapata hill. According to local residents, the attack with long-range weapons and bombs was repelled by personnel from the Quicapata Army barracks who chased the assailants away. The information, which was neither confirmed nor denied by the political-military command of the Ayacucho Emergency Zone, did not report any casualties among the subversives. However, the Shining Path members usually take their casualties with them. After mentioning that a few weeks ago a similar attack was perpetrated against the Quicapata Army Barracks, local residents stated that apparently this new daring attack was an attempt to free two presumed terrorists who killed a soldier in March 1987 and are being detained at the Quicapata Army Barracks.

DE LA MADRID LEAVES FOR GUATEMALA 8 APR

FL081820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1649 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado left this morning for Guatemala for an official 5-day visit during which he will meet with his Guatemalan counterpart, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo.

The president left at 0350 local time (1450 GMT) on board the Presidente Carranza Boeing 727-100 of the Mexican Air Force. He was accompanied by his wife, Paloma Cordero de la Madrid.

The Mexican executive was also accompanied by Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz and Urban Development Secretary Manuel Camacho Solis, as well as by his private secretary, Emilio Gamboa Padron, Press Secretary Manuel Alonso, Chief of Staff General Carlos Humberto Bermudez, and senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio.

President de la Madrid arrived at the Mexico City international airport at 0830 and was seen off by cabinet members. He received a 21-gun salute and the national anthem was played.

TELEPHONE WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE 8 APRIL

FL081915 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The telephone workers declared themselves on strike at noon today because they were unable to reach an agreement with the Mexican telephone enterprise on an emergency salary increase of 23 percent retroactive to 1 January.

Government Takes Over

FL081951 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1918 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- An official spokesman has reported that the federal government, by means of the Communications and Transportation secretariat, took over today the Mexican Telephone [Telmex] Enterprise. The Secretariat took over in accordance with Article 112 of the general communications law.

In an official communique, the communications secretariat indicated that they intend to maintain telephone service and protect clients. The communique added that they do not intend to make judgments on the nature of the Telmex labor conflict or to interfere with the rights of the enterprise' workers.

Daniel Diaz Diaz, secretary of communications and transportation, exercising the powers conferred on him by law, appointed Jose Antonio Padilla Longoria as administrator of the Telmex takeover. Padilla is also director general of communications regulations and control at Telmex.

PDC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. SENATE DECISION

PA090251 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 1

[By Jose Quintero De Leon, Lisette Carrasco, Manuel Alvarez Cedeno and Jorge Amaya V.]

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has issued a communique that states: "Those who have governed us are responsible for many interventions by the United States, Cuba, and other states in our most important national affairs, and their only interest was to remain in power."

The PDC states: "The country has not been able to exert its right to self-determination for almost 20 years because there is no democracy," and the people have had to "endure a military regime that deprives us of our freedoms, sows corruption in our institutions, perpetrates fraud in our elections, and damages our economy, submitting us to foreign demands."

The PDC communique accuses the regime of becoming involved in "all kinds of conflicts and shady deals," and recalls "the shameful memorandum from General Noriega to General Galvin explaining the removal of the president on duty [as published] in 1985."

The communique, signed by the PDC's Political Committee -- the first political organization to issue a statement on the U.S. Senate's rejection of Reagan's certification on Panama -- states "U.S. Democratic and Republican congressmen oppose the support the Reagan administration continues to give the military leaders in Panama. The U.S. senators want to know the complete truth concerning the drug trafficking scandal and demand guarantees so the Panamanian people may hold free elections in 1989."

"Those senators' voices are not a threat against our people; those voices state the senators' solidarity with the (Panamanian people's) struggle for their real self-determination," the PDC says and adds: "The antidemocratic and criminal behavior of those who govern us and prevent any national investigation is the real threat to our national dignity."

The communique recalls that the PDC legislators have exerted themselves to attain the appointment of legislative commissions to investigate Hugo Spadafora's murder; the charges against General Noriega, and General Torrijos' death. However, the ruling party's majority in the assembly has countered those efforts. "They do not want to investigate anything, because they are afraid of what they will find."

Likewise Osvaldo Velasquez, vice president of the Panamanian Committee for Human Rights, told LA PRENSA that the U.S. Senate's rejection of Reagan's certification really affects -- in the political and moral sense -- those who hold power in Panama.

The U.S. Senate has rejected President Ronald Reagan's certification concerning the Panamanian Government's cooperation for the control of drug trafficking, so General Noriega and his staff must defend themselves because they represent the real power in Panama. They have control of the civilian and military power, Velasquez said. [paragraph continues]

Velasquez said that Reagan's Certification was issued because he is trying to win over those in power in certain Latin American countries; and Reagan does not care if these men have or do not have respect for human dignity.

Velasquez emphasized that in this case the major moral sanction is against General Noriega, but added that President Eric Arturo Delvalle also has a political and moral responsibility in this case.

PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] Legislator Luis Gomez accused President Eric Delvalle and Panama's ambassador in Washington, Dominador Kaiser Bazan, of being "accomplices" of the U.S. Senate in its "attacks on Panama."

Luis Gomez said: We have yet to hear the president's position on the U.S. Senate's interference in Panama's internal affairs.

Gomez said: Eric Delvalle has remained silent, in a tolerant way, and as an accomplice, concerning the U.S. Senate's pretentions.

Gomez' strong accusations also involved Dominador Kaiser Bazan, because "he came to Panama at a time when his presence was more necessary in the United States."

The parliamentary member added that there is currently no widespread feeling in the United States concerning the attacks issued against Panama in the U.S. Senate, because Bazan has been here for the last 15 days. That is why I think he is an accomplice to those attacks, Gomez added.

Gomez also accused some opposition political parties in Panama, saying they want the Americans to oust the current government and turn over to them what they have not been able to fight for, he said.

Engineer Kaiser Bazan, Panama's ambassador to Washington, met yesterday with Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias to explain the details of the resolution in which the U.S. Senate rejected President Ronald Reagan's Certification on the Panamanian Government's alleged cooperation in drug trafficking and money laundering.

Even though there is no information about Foreign Minister Abadia Arias' meeting with Ambassador Bazan, Foreign Ministry sources said the topics discussed by the two officials could possibly include the Reagan administration's reaction to the protest note the Panamanian Government will send to the State Department.

MORE ON POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

PA281255 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 p 4

[From Adan Urena's "Under Fire" column; part two of article "Presidential Possibilities"]

[Text] In Panama the political situation is predictable and crystal clear. Every citizen with political aspirations must have brilliant and accurate political ideas, simultaneously assuring they do not disastrously affect the people's feelings. It is necessary to wear out the adversaries. It is necessary to crush the vipers that feed their ambitions by outraging the weak.

We cannot let our country be erased from the political map. We must get rid of the despicable rats that surrender with the least pretext. We must chain the beasts until they breathe their last breath. We must deal precise blows to the flanks of the opposition and mount manifold fronts to fully check their dangerous progress. We cannot afford to give the people and the world the image of a "new farce." Fufo's [Arnulfo Arias] leadership is indisputable. His adversaries will not be able to breathe freely until he has ceased to breathe altogether.

All I have mentioned here, and more, is in my people's spirit. At this time, I cannot afford to have absurd generosity move me to write lightly and clumsily. Now I can mention the name of other citizens who keep thinking they also can wear the presidential ribbon and have pictures of themselves taken in the best colors.

Solis Palma: Frustrated and nagging teacher, always with a staff in his hand. He thinks his fellow teachers are his pupils. This condemns him to only dreaming the impossible dream of being president.

Toro Balladares: Despite his strict and dangerous diet, he already lost his chance when Torrijos was killed. He might as well begin to stuff himself again. Health must come first.

Romulo Bethancourt: The people do not accept Darwin's theory. Just like that. [as published]

Materno Vasquez: Just like Romulo. His smoldering bones hold no attraction for the people. Materno, legislator? Maybe!

Berta Torrijos: I would like to have her run for president just to see some of those who consider themselves "sure-winners" do a double-take. Anything can happen.

This people rejects varnished leaders. A candidate to champion discredited democracy is required. We need a candidate who is not shortsighted or a middle-of-the roader. We need a candidate who can achieve with cunning and intelligence what others have lost through pride and stubbornness. We need a candidate who can capitalize on the people's great dissatisfaction. We need a candidate who can stop greed and get rid of some discredited individuals. We spend our time tapping our feet on the floor and awaiting such a candidate. I will wait patiently at the Capo's Bar, myself.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR NEW FINANCIAL PROGRAM

PA281236 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Mar 87 pp 40, 14

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Within the next 180 days, Panama will suspend payments on its foreign debt that expire in 1987, and will enter the important phase of preparing a new integral financial program that aspires to refinance the debts that expire in 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990 multiannually, at lower interest rates.

Ricaurte Vasquez, planning and economic policy minister, explained the new agreement with the commercial banks saying that payment of the principal has been suspended, but not the payment of interest.

This agreement will be for the first 3 trimesters of 1987 and is intended to take advantage of the fact that an agreement with the IMF has not yet been signed, and also of the trend toward a steady lowering of interest rates, all of which is favorable.

Vasquez said that Panama's credit credibility has led the commercial banks to offer opportunities of new financing because the country has fulfilled its programs. Nevertheless, it is expected that at the new meeting, scheduled to take place in April, the revision of interest rates will be discussed so that interest rates lower than 1 percent can be applied.

The planning minister emphasized that at present there is no program to request new financing but that a negotiation strategy is being reviewed due to recent Latin American decisions.

LIBERALS TO REVIEW PARTICIPATION IN UNADE

PA071916 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 2a

[Message from the president of the Liberal Party, Roderick Esquivel, to the delegates at the Santiago de Veraguas convention]

[Text] Why does a party hold a midterm convention, in other words, a convention between one election and another? Many of my fellow party members constantly ask me this question.

The Liberal party joined UNADE [National Democratic Union] primarily to support a transition toward democracy, but the time has come to ask: has the high cost that the Liberal Party paid for this important decision achieved its proposed goals? Are we truly developing toward democracy? The Liberal Party can have no other goal than to attain power to strengthen democratic institutions. Therefore, if the party is not achieving this goal, it should review its position, but the review must be carried out as a group. This review should not be a "hand-picked" affair. It should not be an all-inclusive decision by a boss. It must not be the result of manipulation or "racketeering" by a small, interested group. It should be the result of a concensus, of collective sentiment. Therefore, we will hold the convention on Sunday, 5 April 1987 for the purpose of discussion the issue. We will allow our delegates -- who represent the large majority of the party's ranks and file and are not economically priviledged, but immensely loyal to the party's principles, and firm in their democratic militancy -- to make decisions resulting from a sense of awareness and thought. These are the important things the Liberal Party must do, and we are doing them at a time when it will be difficult to place a party's or a party's clique interests above the country's interests.

All of us are worried about what is happening in the country. Today's psychology is one of insecurity and disgust, and I must be talking about a Liberal Party convention. Nevertheless, there is a link between what is happening within the political parties. If the parties do not mature and become immune to foreign interventions and promises of power and money, and do not truly and deeply make a commitment to themselves and to this country to remain clean, firm, and ideologically congruent with their principles, then the political parties will make no sense, and will be the cause of the dissension currently prevailing in Panama. I believe that liberalism's fate is not being questioned, however, because although the liberal ideology is irrevocable, men may yield.

[Signed] Roderick Esquivel

STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING PRAISED

PA061637 Panama City Television Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Report by Mario Rognoni, "who accompanied the Panamanian delegation to the recent fifth conference on drugs, held in Sao Paulo" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Panama has presented to the nations a document summing up its struggle against drug trafficking over the past 16 years. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorje Abadia Arias presented this paper, which was also distributed to other countries' representatives.

Panama produced figures, indicating extraditions, quantities of drugs seized, plantations destroyed, laboratories dismantled, detentions, and sentences passed -- an enviable record of detentions and prosecution. For drug traffickers, Panama has always been important for both its geographical position and its being a financial center. President Eric Arturo Delvalle has been marked by his interest in proper legislation in the struggle against drugs. Thus, Law 23 of 1986 enables the judicial system to deal with drug traffickers expeditiously. This law protects the banking system, because while bank secrecy is maintained, it is ensured that money-laundering operations are detected and the proceeds from these illegal deals are recovered. [passage omitted] Law 23 and other Panamanian legislation were also mentioned as examples for other financial centers. [passage omitted]

The DEA has praised Panama's achievements, efforts, and cooperation. [passage omitted]

[Begin Defense Forces Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega recording] Our purpose at this time is to prepare both a national and international awareness against drug trafficking. This activity has reached all levels of society. Consequently, both repression and prevention organizations of society, specifically Panamanian society, must be on guard. The struggle against drug trafficking is not to be handled only by the Defense Forces, banks, or legislation enacted by the general prosecutor. Historically, what was not done is to be disregarded. What we did at a specific time is what will count. This is why the Panamanian White Cross [Cruz Blanca Panamena] and the CREA [Casa de Reeducacion de Adictos -- Home for the Reeducation of Drug Addicts] home and organization stimulate and acknowledge us, as well as the DENI [National Department of Investigation] antidrug forces, who wage a war against this dirty activity. This war can only be waged by those who have their hands clean and white. This war spatters those who fight against drug trafficking, where the enemies of the democratic and Christian structures -- namely, the Panamanian people -- take refuge. We appeal to society to struggle against drug traffickers everywhere, because, I repeat, this struggle against drug traffickers everywhere, because, I repeat, this struggle is not of the Defense Forces alone, who have fought both here and abroad. They have risked their lives like anonymous heroes by infiltrating the pack of wolves and fighting them. We cannot publish or mention their names or decorate them. These are Panama's anonymous heroes, whom future generations will thank for their struggle and role they played. As long as I am commander they will be backed. I thank Panama's social forces and urge them to continue struggling because the struggle has reached a decisive stage. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

PEACE DELEGATION TO NICARAGUA POSTPONES TRIP

PA081333 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The departure of the members of the Costa Rican Government's peacemaking mission that is to seek the reaction of the Sandinist regime on the peace proposal was canceled [as heard] today because of mechanical problems in the plane that was to take them to Managua yesterday.

Enrique Obregon, former government minister and presidential adviser; Farid Ayales, the ambassador-designate to Managua; and Abel Pacheco, a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Social Christian Unity Party, are President Arias' three special envoys. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED AT AIRPORT -- A total of 76 kg of cocaine was found yesterday in three suitcases in the luggage storeroom of Juan Santamaria Airport. The cocaine arrived Sunday aboard a LACSA [Costa Rican Air Lines] flight from Barranquilla and was supposed to be sent to Miami aboard another LACSA flight. Rubel Duran, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Cuban origin, and John Paul Denko, another U.S. citizen, were arrested in connection with this drug smuggling case. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Mar 87 p 10a PA]

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Teresa Randulfe, the new Costa Rican ambassador to Spain, presented her credentials to Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez several days ago. She will do likewise to His Majesty King Juan Carlos on 11 April. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Mar 87 p 4A PA]

AMBASSADOR TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC -- Mr Edgar Viquez, Costa Rican ambassador to the Dominican Republic, recently presented his credentials to the government headed by Joaquin Balaguer. [Excerpt] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Mar 87 p 5 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO SAYS NO 'IRREGULAR FORCES' IN TERRITORY

PA090245 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 8

[Text] Yesterday Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo stressed that the government would not allow training of irregular forces in Guatemalan territory, nor will it carry out joint military exercises with the United States. Cerezo also stated that the Usumacinta hydroelectric plant will not be built during his administration.

Cerezo's statement came as a reply to a question on insistent rumors there are mercenaries training in Guatemala.

Cerezo added: Any political leader, trade union member, or private individual linked to training of irregular forces will be turned over to justice tribunals. In addition to questions of legality, it would not be in agreement with government policy.

He added: The Army investigated the reports related to the training of mercenaries on the southern coast and at Izabal. That is how we determined that these were only rumors.

Refugees [subhead]

Cerezo Arevalo said that during his meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid they will discuss the case of Guatemalan refugees in Mexico.

Cerezo pointed out that Guatemala does not have the capacity to receive 40,000 refugees; therefore, he requested the Mexican Government return the refugees in stages.

Obstacles [subhead]

The obstacles in reaching peace in Central American are the intransigent positions. Contadora attempts to create the conditions to resolve the crisis using diplomacy, without resorting to war, according to the opinion given by the president.

Integration [subhead]

In conclusion, the president said the basic purpose of his government is to integrate all Guatemalans to establish a legal state as a basis for an authentic democracy.

GOVERNMENT SAYS EMBASSY IN USSR NOT NEEDED

PA081620 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Responding to questions, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez said that for the time being it is not justifiable to open an embassy in the USSR, even though diplomatic relations with that country have never been formally interrupted.

Quinones explained that a diplomatic mission is sent to a country for reasons of political and economic convenience. When those two factors do not exist, the expense of maintaining an embassy makes no sense.

If in the future the country were to find it economically advantageous to establish an embassy, Guatemala would be willing to do so.

The foreign minister pointed out that Yugoslavia is one of the Eastern Bloc countries Guatemala has been trading with. We have been selling coffee to that country, he said, and purchasing a few products from it.

The foreign minister added that although the Yugoslav Government has communist ideas, in many ways it has maintained independent policies and a mixed economy.

The foreign minister gave his opinion regarding the fact that Guatemala and the USSR are losing out on excellent trade possibilities because they trade through intermediaries. Quinones said this is not true, and it would not be advantageous to open an embassy at this time.

If Guatemala found it would be economically advantageous to establish an embassy, it would, but at present, he said, this is not the case.

He pointed out that diplomatic relations do not take place only in the political field but also in the fields of trade, agriculture, fishing, mining, and many others that should be covered for the country's benefit.

DUARTE, CEREZO DISCUSS REGIONAL CRISIS, ARIAS PLAN

PA081447 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Presidents Jose Napoleon Duarte and Vinicio Cerezo, of El Salvador and Guatemala respectively, met today to discuss the regional crisis, the foreign debt, and the summit meeting scheduled for 25 and 26 June in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

Shortly after Duarte's surprise arrival, the two presidents sat under a tree at the Santo Tomas Farm, 15 km south of the capital city, to discuss these topics. They also discussed the peace proposal presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, who invited all his Central American counterparts except Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega to a meeting to present his regional peace proposal, said Guatemalan presidential spokesman Julio Santos. The presidents will not make any statements, Santos added. They have discussed the Central American foreign debt Santos said, without disclosing the ideas or the conclusions. He said there was an atmosphere of friendship at the meeting.

In the afternoon after the meeting, President Duarte returned to the international airport to board his airplane and return to El Salvador.

Meanwhile, ACAN-EFE has reported that the Salvadoran guerrillas' new offensive was the leading topic at the meeting today between the two presidents, attributing the report to a government source. A government official, who requested his name not be disclosed, told ACAN-EFE that Duarte informed Cerezo of his concern about the Salvadoran rebels' offensive and commented that last week there was an attack on the El Paraiso garrison, the most important garrison in the northern part of the country. The action cost the Army approximately 100 casualties.

The Guatemalan Presidency's Public Relations Secretariat, directed by Claudia Arenas Bianqui, reported on the meeting held today by Cerezo and Duarte.

[Begin Arenas recording] There is not much information to be given because the meeting was private. Nevertheless, the presidents discussed the various possibilities that have been presented in search for peace in the Central American region, but in the manner of an informal conversation. It was a friendly, private visit. President Cerezo has announced that perhaps in the near future he may further discuss President Duarte's visit, but the visit was private and will not interfere in the negotiations underway in the Central American region. [end recording]

Arenas said that all of the presidents of the region have agreed to meet in Guatemala during the last week of June to discuss issues related to the Isthmus' pacification.

[Begin recording [Arenas] All the presidents have confirmed their attendance at the Esquipulas Summit to take place in June. At present the summit has been scheduled for 25 and 26 June.

[Reporter] Have they agreed on this date? It seems some of the presidents had commitments on the dates originally proposed.

[Arenas] It was a little difficult to get a consensus as to the dates because they all had commitments, but for the time being it seems as if the last week in June has been accepted by all the Central American presidents. [end recording]

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY STATE VISIT

PA082204 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Editorial Report] Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish at 1955 GMT on 8 April broadcasts live from Guatemala City a report on the arrival of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in Guatemala City for a 3-day state visit.

The reporter says that "President Miguel de la Madrid arrived here a few minutes ago," in the company of his wife; Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett; Manuel Camacho, undersecretary of urban development and ecology secretary; Senate Leader Antonio Riva Palacio; and Emilio Gamboa, President De la Madrid's private secretary. He adds that President Vinicio Cerezo's Cabinet was on hand to greet President De la Madrid at the airport.

The reporter then notes that Mexican secretaries Bernardo Sepulveda, Alfredo del Mazo, Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, Hector Hernandez, Pedro Ojeda Paullada, Guillermo Soberon, and Eduardo Pesqueira were also waiting for President De la Madrid at the airport. He stresses that the secretaries "had met yesterday with Guatemalan officials to analyze various bilateral problems and to find joint cooperation formulas."

The reporter adds that NOTIMEX correspondent Epimenio Ibarra interviewed Guatemalan Defense Minister General Hector Alejandro Gramajo who is heard noting that De la Madrid's visit means "the country has reached such a degree of institutionalization that it is receiving the attention of other countries having the same status."

In a brief interview with Ibarra Luis Alfonso Cabrera, the Guatemalan deputy minister for special affairs notes that De la Madrid's visit "represents a show of solidarity and understanding of Guatemala's effort to build its democracy."

ARMY DECLARES REBELS NO LONGER 'PROBLEM'

PA081530 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Guatemala, 5 Apr -- Colonel Roberto Letona, spokesman for the Guatemalan Army Officer of Information and Publicity, has said the guerrillas are no longer a problem for the Army, although he admitted they constitute a permanent bother because they have approximately 2,000 armed men in the country and probably have direct control over approximately 6,000 people.

The officer said it is difficult to provide percentages and figures regarding the number of subversives, adding that their membership has evidently declined by as much as 60 or 70 percent, because, he insisted, the entire country is under control. This is why the subversives have beome a bother.

However, Letona added their activity and capabilities have dropped considerably. The Army has control over the entire country, and daily and economic activities are normal. Traffic and trade are also normal throughout the country.

In effect, Letona said, there are rebel groups stationed in remote areas of the country. Their radius of activity has been reduced, because in 1980 they were active in Chimaltenango, which is quite near, but have gradually withdrawn in territorial terms.

The officer later explained why there is an intense campaign against the Civil Self-Defense Patrols and against the centers of development. It is very simple: The Civil Self-Defense Patrols have not allowed the subversives to recover control. It is no longer easy for the subversives to enter a village and apply selective terrorism to regain control.

ARMED FORCES DISMISS AIR FORCE COMMANDER MAZA

PA081557 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] The Armed Forces' top command has unexpectedly dismissed Colonel Anacleto Maza Castellanos, commander of the Guatemalan Air Force, FAG.

Colonel Eduardo Wohlers, former general director of La Aurora International Airport, was appointed new FAG commander. Maza Castellanos was removed from the Air Force and appointed director of the Military Geographic Institute, where he has no troops under his command.

Apparently, the reason for the change was that FAG planes intercepted a U.S. aircraft in El Peten Department, but the U.S. Embassy has not confirmed this. The Army's Public Relations Department stated this was a routine change. However, some media sources attributed the transfer to the aircraft incident.

It seems this incident occurred on 26 March when U.S. Air Force Chief [title as heard] General Larry Welch was visiting Guatemala. Welch was on his way to the Tikal Maya ruins on a tourist trip. The U.S. plane, a [words indistinct] transportation aircraft that probably carried Welch, flew over part of El Peten Department without identifying itself. The authorities decided that it had no permission or that it was probably a drug-trafficking plane. Therefore, FAG Pilatus fighter planes intercepted it and forced it to land. However, when it was confirmed that the U.S. plane had permission, it was allowed to continue its trip.

The incident occurred near the Santa Elena Air Base, 280 km north of this capital, which serves as an airport for Tikal visitors.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO JANOS KADAR

PA080503 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 4

[Message of congratulations sent by President Daniel Ortega to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, -- dated Managua, 4 April]

[Text] Managua, 4 April 1987; No One Surrenders Here!

To His Excellency Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers [MSZMP] Party, Budapest.

Dear Comrade Kadar:

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, the Nicaraguan Government and people, and myself, allow me to express our congratulations on occasion of the 42d anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army, an important event that took place on 4 April 1945.

With the victory of that memorable date, the real possibility emerged that once Hitler's and his internal allies' occupation was defeated, the working and peasant classes, the patriotic, democratic, and progressive forces of the nation, united around the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party could restore revolutionary power and initiate the construction of socialism.

From that time, the Hungarian people, defeating the conspiracies and intrigues of the imperialist counterrevolution and evading all sorts of problems to create a new society and develop its potential, have attained unprecedented levels of economic production, social attention, and cultural progress.

The Nicaraguan people, upon commending the achievements made by the Hungarian people under the guidance of the MSZMP, to which you personally have given your best efforts, aspire to further strengthen their relations of friendship and brotherly solidarity in the name of peace and cooperation.

These efforts are even more necessary because the U.S. imperialists, scorning the peaceful initiatives of the international community, continue to sustain and perfect their interventionistic plans.

Reiterating my assurance of our firm solidarity, I greet you.

Fraternally,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

PEDRO JOAQUIN CHAMORRO DISCUSSES CONTRA STRUGGLE

PA090402 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Apr 87 pp A2, A16

[Report on interview with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro by Juan Fercsey from INTERCO PRESS; no date given]

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica -- "The next 3-4 months will be decisive...80 percent of our fighting forces are inside Nicaragua...This is an army of patriotic peasants who are determined to fight the Sandinist directorate which usurps the power.... The nine commanders who betrayed the revolution are trying to hide their weakness with military parades, but they will be defeated. If they negotiate, they will lose in the elections; and if they do not negotiate they will be swept aside by the Nicaraguan people's force, including their own Army...."

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro is convinced the Sandinists will fall sooner or later. Chamorro is approximately 30 years old, and is a new directorate member of UNO, Nicaraguan Opposition Unity. He resembles his father very much, tall and handsome. His father, murdered 9 years ago, was a heroic figure in Nicaragua's history.

Pedro Joaquin continues the struggle waged by his father, who opposed the Somoza dictatorship for 40 years. Following the revolutionary victory and the Sandinists' rise to power, he was director of the newspaper LA PRENSA, opposing the nine totalitarians. Pedro Jaoquin could not return to his country 2 years ago so he lives in Costa Rica as an exile with his young wife and four children and continues the struggle with a bimonthly publicaton, NICARAGUA HOY.

We recall that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias said: "Nicaragua had a dictator, and it now has nine...." Pedro Joaquin agrees: "Yes, and the nine have turned Nicaragua into a subcolony of a colony, Cuba...."

We talked at the UNO offices. UNO comprises the Nicaraguan resistance, headquartered in a suburb of San Jose. Approximately 20 men and women work there, and while we talked with Pedro Joaquin he received calls from Switzerland and Italy; reporters and government representatives called to gather information on the contras. [passage omitted]

The road to victory will be difficult and full of sorrow. One of the UNO leaders, Dr Arturo Cruz, decided to leave when proof of unity among the fighting forces' political leaders was most important. [passage omitted]

Will Dr Cruz' departure from UNO divide the group? Probably not. The resistance does not depend on one individual. "Nevertheless, it was a heavy blow at the worst moment, but the organization will survive and the leadership will extend and become stronger," Pedro Joaquin said.

What is the fighting forces' (known as the contras) strength? "More than 15,000 men. The FDN is the largest group with approximately 12,000 men. Then we have the BOS -- Southern Opposition Bloc -- and Misurasata (Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians)."

"Yes, the next few months will be decisive," Pedro Joaquin repeated. "However, I think our destiny could be decided in the air; our success depends on aerial coverage." The Sandinists have 44 helicopters, 15 helicopter gunships (like the ones used in Afghanistan), 46 combat airplanes, and 30 large transport airplanes.

If the anti-Sandinist revolutionaries are capable of controlling a sizable portion of Nicaraugan territory, they could form a government. Some countries could quickly recognize their government. What countries? It is difficult to answer that hypothetical question right now. [passage omitted]

USIS BULLETIN ON CONSTITUTION CRITICIZED

PA082020 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Apr 87 p 3

[By Onofre Guevara]

[Text] If in the United States there is talk against our Constitution, it is because we are making progress in the institutional field. If, on the contrary, the empire applauded our constitutional process, we would have reason to be worried. We cut the lines that tied us to their neocolonial influence, and we did not expect the empire to react passively with a smile.

Now we know how the empire is capable of reacting, and in regard to our Constitution -- which formalizes our liberation -- it has reacted furiously. The echoes of this reaction have reached us in the USIS bulletin of 2 March. Two individuals at the services of Yankee ultraright-wing organizations, such as the infamous Heritage Foundation, made a furious attack on our constitutional progress; they both used the title of "expert" on "constitutions" to gain credibility, although the level of manipulation evident in their writings would make it possible for any old propagandist to sign them.

The lengthy list of activities in various parts of the world that appears along with the article by Albert F. Blaunstein and Bruce Fein, authors of the "study" of our Constitution, demonstrates their eagerness to earn credit for the high gloss of their titles, but in this country -- which already knows all about Dodd's (footnote) [Dodd is the surname of the U.S. "technician" who wrote a "Nicaraguan" electoral law during the twenties - Yankee military intervention initiated in 1912.] "legal" advice under the bayonet of the "U.S. Marines" -- no one is impressed by "specialized" opinions.

Their first fallacy is to affirm that -- since there is a "dictatorship" here -- the Sandinists are using a "constitutional facade, in which they claim support of human rights, which they pay no atttention to." A cute and indirect allusion to a problem that -- like AIDS -- "the great northern democracy" cannot rid itself of. Men in the United States who at birth, according to their Constitution, are supposed to be equal, must not be black so the story can be true; and the U.S. Constitution -- crammed from cover to cover with golden liberties -- has little or no interest in other liberties such as work for millions of people.

The authors of the manipulated article go out of their way to undermine our Constitution and point out what they do not like about it, which is only natural. Those who do not like our state, as defined in the Constitution, do not make it any less important to us; we do not like the Yankee state, but we do not try to readjust it to suit ourselves: first, because we are not a nation founded upon monopolistic power, we have not even attained average levels of development; second, because in practice we have already achieved what is said in the Constitution about individual, political, and social rights. On those grounds we can accentuate the differences in our favor between our democracy and that of the financial and imperialist oligarchy.

Our Constitution does not institutionalize "dissent?" What, then, do we practice with political pluralism but the right to dissent? Is it that seven parliamentary political parties and an equal number of nonparliamentary parties share the same program and ideology?

I could simply say the authors are lying when they say we do not tolerate "dissent." Nevertheless, I will not leave this question to roll about in my mind: if this "dictatorship" kills "dissent," then why does the Yankee embassy in Managua "invite" Conservatives, Liberals, Social Christians, and others to organize their "dissent" according to the imperialists' plans, taking advantage of the broad political space that prevails in Nicaragua?

It is only normal that our constitutional protection of the media to prevent it from being subject to "foreign interests or some group's monopoly of power" should hurt the United States. Agents promoting imperialism could not make better complaints at a more opportune time. A thief is a lock's worst enemy. When the media in Nicaragua was locked for the people, it would have been stupid for two imperial agents to protest that. Why complain at that time when the empire had exclusive access to radio stations, newspapers, and television?

It would be illogical for the United States to protest now; as illogical as its current displeasure over President Ortega's power to decree a state of emergency by virtue of the U.S. aggression against our country. There are more than enough "reasons" why the imperialist agents do not like our Constitution. Who would waste time mentioning them all?

I, at least, will. I can point to the officious manner they have manipulated our constitutional text. Regarding Articles 8 and 9 of the Constitution, which point out our multiethnic nature, our being a part of the Central American nation, our defense of Central American unity, and our support of "every effort to achieve Central America's political and economic integration," the "constitutional advisers" have reached a wise conclusion:

"These three clauses as a whole represent Nicaragua's intention to dominate those territories. There can be no doubt the unity the Sandinists imagine is not unity under Duarte's regime in El Salvador, or under the political principles expressed by other neighboring democracies, Costa Rica and Honduras (an extremely brilliant deduction!). Because Nicaragua is surrounded by nations more democratic than she, and friendly toward the United States, this declared search for unity can only be carried out by way of an aggression. The democratic societies will pay dearly if this Nicaraguan Constitution does not incite an international rejection of Sandinism and its oppressive and aggressive political objectives."

No one knows why our theory of Central American unity bothers the United States so much! Could anyone fail to know what the outcome of Yankee Interventionism would be to Central American unity?

Being "constitutional" technicians, Blaunstein and Fein have very poor arguments; there are worse anti-Sandinist anecdotes, but this one is not far from being the worst. There are some that are even more vulgar; there are others that are almost comical.

If the three "democracies" mentioned were not so "friendly with the United States" and were not simple screens for the intervention, or were not so united under the U.S. plans against Nicaragua, the Yankee proposal of unity with them in U.S. style and form would be enough to make us die of laughter.

COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA081615 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1532 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr [ACAN-EFE] -- A special mission from the Costa Rican Government arrived today in Managua to meet with high-ranking Nicaraguan leaders to try and smooth the deteriorated relations between the two countries.

The delegation is headed by former Costa Rican Ambassador to Spain Enrique Obregon, and also includes Farid Ayales, future Costa Rican Ambassador to Nicaragua, and Abel Pacheco, a politician.

The delegation was scheduled to arrive in Managua last night, but was postponed due to mechanical problems in one of the engines of a commercial plane that was to bring them.

The delegation sent by President Oscar Arias Sanchez plans to meet before noon with Vice Foreign Ministers Victor Hugo Tinoco and Jose Leon Talavera. They plan to meet late in the afternoon with Vice President Sergio Ramirez. Tomorrow, the Costa Rican delegation plans to meet with parliamentary opposition leaders and with representatives of the Catholic Church in Nicaragua.

The group is in Nicaragua to, among other things, learn of the Sandinist government's opinion of the so-called "Arias plan," a peace initiative promoted by the Costa Rican president. The plan, which contains 10 points, proposes a dialogue between the Sandinist government and the unarmed internal opposition, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers from the region, as well as elections for the Central American parliament and amnesty for political prisoners.

CUBAN MERCHANT SHIP ARRIVES AT PUERTO CABEZAS

FL071519 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A large group of residents on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, along with leaders of the Sandinist government and the FSLN, went to Puerto Cabezas to welcome the Cuban merchant ship Cienfuegos. The ship is transporting nearly 1,200 tons of black beans, rice, oil, heat, milk, toothpaste, clothing, and footwear. Cuba's cooperation and economic assistance plan with the Zelaya I special region is already a year old. So far, the Cienfuegos is the fifth merchant ship to visit the area. [passage omitted]

U.S. CREATES AREA AGENCY, EXCLUDES NICARAGUA

PA082124 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 87

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In 1984 a commission headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger assessed the Latin American economic situation and suggested the creation of a regional agency to distribute 25 percent of Washington's aid to the region. The project is being called the Central American Development Organization [Organizacion Centroamericana de Desarrollo -- OCAD] and will have its headquarters in Honduras. It will have the participation of government representatives, businessmen, and workers with the alleged purpose of promoting economic and social programs in countries supporting U.S. Government policies. As can be expected, Nicaragua has been excluded from this organization, which allegedly seeks to reinforce ties of a nonmilitary nature. In other words, the new organization -- as well as others created before it -- seeks to interfere and supervise the economic affairs of the impoverished Central American region, where U.S. projects try to isolate Nicaragua to facilitate a direct aggression. When talking about financial programs promoted by the United States, we must keep in mind the Caribbean Basin Initiative, which proved to be a deceptive promise that only brought disappointment and charity to the people of the area.

Meanwhile the so-called OCAD has already conducted a preliminary meeting in Tegucigalpa in which almost 50 delegates from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and other countries participated. We must point out that the participation of businessmen and government representatives of those nations reveal the true nature of the agency, which has been described by grandiloquent Honduran President Jose Azcona as the proper forum to discuss the economic and social policies of the isthmus.

On the other hand, Honduran Economic Presidential Adviser (Carlos Falk) said that to carry out the projects, the so-called OCAD will have U.S. financial backing and will implement measures to handle the funds properly.

Without a doubt the future of the OCAD, which is already being called by its acronym, is to serve as a new U.S. tool in Central America.

One can also be sure that the agency will never meet the needs of most Central American people who are poor and demand social justice.

YUGOSLAV BUSINESSMAN ARRIVES 4 APR FOR TALKS

Meets Castro, Signs Contract

LD081010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0847 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Havana, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- Cuban President Fidel Castro today received Dragutin Kosovac, chairman of the Energoinvest Board of Management and member of the LCY Central Committee. A lengthy and friendly talk took place on this occasion.

Kosovac arrived in Cuba on Saturday at the invitation of the Cuban Government for talks on further advancing Energoinvest's cooperation with Cuba. For 10 years this Sarajevo firm has been supplying Cuba with equipment for the energy industry and automated equipment for the sugar industry.

Fidel Castro and Dragutin Kosovac, with Mihajlo Popovic, the SFRY Ambassador in Cuba also present, considered bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the development so far of Yugoslav-Cuban cooperation in all spheres.

Yesterday Kosovac signed a contract worth $5.5 million for the delivery of energy industry equipment. The Energoinvest cooperation projects with Cuba are many and are estimated to be worth tens of millions of dollars.

Cabrisas Signs Document

FL081609 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas and Dragutin Kosovac, president of the Yugoslav Energoinvest enterprise, have signed a trade agreement in Havana. Cuba will mainly supply Yugoslavia with citrus and sugar and will receive parts, accessories, and systems for the automatization of the sugar and electric industries sectors, among other items.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER VISITS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FL072052 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] ANPP Vice President Severo Aguirre del Cristo, told Brazilian Justice Minister Paulo Brossard de Souze Pinto today that his visit to Cuba is very encouraging. Aguirre del Cristo said we must strengthen our relations especially during these difficult times for Latin America. The Cuban official reiterated Cuba's support for the Brazilian Government's decision to stop payments on the interest of its foreign debt to improve the people's standard of living and the country's development.

The Brazilian justice minister showed an interest in learning how the Cuban deputies are chosen and how the ANPP is set up. He was also interested in learning how the laws are drafted and approved and how the permanent commissions operate.

Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto was also interested in the civil code the ANPP will approve shortly.

CHILE'S ALMEYDA EYES EXILE, 'DEMOCRATIC OPENING'

PA081912 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Telephone interview with Clodomiro Almeyda, former Chilean foreign minister and secretary general of Chile's Socialist Party, who is confined to Chile Chico, Chile, by Antonio Ruiz Portales; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ruiz Portales] How do you view the political isolation the Chilean Government imposed on you?

[Almeyda] I think the exile the government imposed on me after I returned to the country -- the courts found me innocent of the accusations made by the military government -- is a measure that curtails the freedom Chileans possess to live and move freely in their country. Consequently, the government has now converted the external exile I was in to an internal exile. This is especially so because the place I am in is very remote from the rest of the country, and is very difficult to reach.

[Ruiz Portales] Regarding the current Chilean situation, what is your opinion about dictator Augusto Pinochet's so-called democratic opening?

[Almeyda] I do not think there is such a democratic opening. No opposition -- or I would say, no Chilean sector -- truly believes Pinochet's government offered a democratic opening. What can I say? There is no such opening. It is not only my opinion; it is the opinion of most Chileans.

[Ruiz Portales] There are several international organizations demanding your life be respected. Do you fear for your life?

[Almeyda] No, I do not think so. I fear for my freedom. I want to be free to live in my country freely. The concern shown by the international organizations, world, and Chilean democratic groups demanding my release is very effective because it confirms the right that every Chilean has to live in his country freely. This is something I have been seeking and for which I have been fighting. This is why I returned to Chile.

[Ruiz Portales] Pope John Paul II is in Chile right now. Youths, adults, and children have demonstrated against Pinochet's dictatorial regime. Do you feel this visit will help eliminate repression and pave the way for a return to democracy in Chile?

[Almeyda] Although I do not have direct reports concerning the pope's visit because of my isolation, I feel that, based on history, this has given the Chilean people a chance to express their desire for freedom and democracy. The views voiced officially by representatives of the people, youths, and students in certain events related to the pope's trip -- all those rallies and speeches -- clearly established the protest of the Chilean people in the face of the situation they are in because of the lack of freedom, the spoliation, the poverty they are victims of, and their demand for a return to democracy. This together with the spontaneous expressions from the people who gathered in big crowds -- hundreds of thousands, not to say almost 1 million people -- in Santiago (?a day before yesterday], are unequivocal evidence of the Chilean people's feelings.

I believe the people became aware of that and to that extent, I think his visit to the country will help the Chileans struggle to return to a [word indistinct] democracy.

[Ruiz Portales] There is no doubt at this time the Chilean people want to return to a democracy and have told the pope so. I want to ask you: What is the path the Chilean people should follow? What is the struggle they must carry out? How must they express this desire?

[Almeyda] All the opposition forces must maintain unity. In unity there is strength. Unity results in quantum leaps and not in a mere addition of forces. The main tool, weapon, and instrument to fight the dictatorship is simply the unity of all opposition forces without any exclusions.

FISHERMEN COMPLETE PERU PROJECT, RETURN HOME

PA071641 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] More than 100 Cuban fishermen, technicians, and operators have returned home from Peru after a long stay in that country. It is well known that Cuban boats and their crews were in Peru fishing for all types of seafood, which they turned over to the Peruvian Government so the government could sell it at low prices to the poorer sectors.

Cuba sent the boats with full crews to Peru to carry out the social project resulting from an agreement between Cuba and Peru. It is reported that Peruvian fishermen acquired a great deal of experience from their Cuban collaborators.

UN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

FL090006 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] The application of global and obligatory sanctions suggested by the United Nations is the current solution suggested by the United Nations is the current solution for achieving Namibia's independence, which has been resolutely rejected by South Africa. This was said today at the UN Security Council meeting by Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas, who stressed that it is not time to use half measures against the racists of Pretoria.

JOINT NETHERLANDS COMMISSION MEETING BEGINS

FL082142 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The third meeting of the joint governmental commission for economic cooperation between Cuba and the Netherlands has opened in Havana. The commission will analyze the joint financial situation, trade, and industrial and agricultural cooperation.

SRV GRATEFUL FOR COOPERATION WITH MAGAZINE

FL081533 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] In a beautiful gesture of generosity and internationalist solidarity, the Council of State of the SRV has conferred the friendship order to Comrade Lucia Sardinas, chief of the publishing section of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee's Cultural Department, the Interior Ministry's MONCADA magazine, the Cultural Ministry's Osvaldo Sanchez' publishing house, and the Communications Ministry's postal, telegraph, and telephone enterprises.

Vietnam's Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong, bestowed the decorations conferred because of the help given by these organizations in the publication of VIETNAM ILLUSTRATED magazine. This publication provides Latin America with information on the development of the brother country. A team of journalists, designers, and workers from the aforementioned groups collaborate in the publication and distribution of the Vietnamese magazine, which has been published in our country for over 1 year.

WFDY URGES ANTI-IMPERIALIST ACTION, ENDS SESSION

FL080018 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2043 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Regional representatives to the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean youth organizations, which ended this afternoon at the Palace of Conventions, stressed the need for more concrete anti-imperialist action and the decisive support for countries struggling for independence.

During the closing ceremony, WFDY President Walid Masri said the 13th Youth and Student Festival, which will be held in Pyongyang, is of great importance to the anti-imperialist movement because it unifies opinions. In addition, he highly praised the criticism and self-criticism of his organization and called for greater efficiency in youth action.

During the meeting, a document was circulated criticizing the Chilean regime and calling for the respect of human rights in Chile.

FIFTH UJC CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICIALS, CONCLUDES

Sports, Agriculture Discussed

FL071830 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1247 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Video report by Maritza Navarro from Havana's Palace of Conventions on the last session of the Fifth UJC Congress on 5 April]

[Excerpts] [Cuban track star Alberto Juantorena] I tell you with all sincerity, commander, I wish sports would always be discussed in the community-based committees, the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization, the FEEM [Federation of Mid-Level School Students], and the FEU [Federation of University Students] with the same passion the teaching-educational problem is discussed because sports are an integral part of this process. It is part of the teaching-educational process. It is part of the student's well-being, his physical health, and the country's defense. A lot has been said here about the family physician, but who better than the family doctor can go to someone's house and tell him: No, no, your problem will not be solved with medicine; your problem is not taking medicine for, let's say, depression. Your problem is to exercise, move, get going. People say they have no time. Look, commander, all you need to exercise is to stand up, like this. Do four knee-bends and watch what it does to your heart. It goes crazy. [crowd laughs] I have no time, they say. One day I was at the office...

[Cuban President Fidel Castro, interrupting] You don't mean me, do you? You're telling...

[Juantorena, interrupting] No, no way. You set a good example. No way.

[Castro] I see.

[Juantorena] You set a good example. Besides, you know more about sports than I do. When I was an Olympic champion, you once told me about an 800-meter record that not even I knew about. In addition, you once told me you had run 800 meters, and I wondered, is that true? And then I had the marvelous opportunity to read in a magazine that you had won an 800-meter race in 1946. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Navarro] There were also interesting discussions on recreation, the use of free time, and the need for the systematic practice of sports. A young worker from an agricultural collection center in Havana used simple words to speak about a problem that affects us all.

[Delegate Luis J. Munoz] At this stage in the country's development, our people deserve better quality products. We can see work is wasted. The work day is not fully utilized. There are quality inspectors in the countryside qualified to check produce coming into towns. Our fellow delegates here in Havana know that when you take a crate of tomatoes, the box is full of water. It is dripping water. The citizenry can see that. We see that you stress vegetables. Our people are not educated to make better use of vegetables because they do not consume them. [passage omitted] Can we afford this luxury, of wasting produce?

[Castro] You are right, completely right, when you say that the produce arrives in poor condition. We have been requiring Havana Province farmers -- the entire country, of course -- we have told Havana Province they must supply the country's capital with tubers and vegetables. Just as we say there must be a vegetable garden in the exact sciences school or in the Bayamo school and elsewhere -- we are encouraging this practice -- there should be a vegetable garden in the capital of the Republic so it can have vegetables year round. I believe one of agriculture's shortcomings is its failure to supply tubers and vegetables year round. Admittedly, there are hurricanes and they take all the plantains. They create problems which lead to a higher demand for rice on the parallel market, and so on. However, agriculture has often opted to take the line of least resistance. It is difficult to plant vegetables in the summer because you have to contend with weeds, heat, and other difficulties. Alright, let's sell them at higher prices in the summer but let's produce vegetables in the summer.

We have demanded that the Academy of Sciences and the (?Metrology) Institute develop varieties adaptable to our climate in the summer. We have asked the agriculture sector to propose formulas. Perhaps some branch office working on vegetables can supply the country with vegetables even though they may have higher prices or are not as abundant as in season. I have seen, and I confirmed this in my tour of Camaguey, in the Camalote plan -- there's an industry there -- they are planting for the industry.

When the agriculture sector starts planting vegetables it is not thinking about the population. It is thinking of the industry. Yes, it is all very well to have canned tomatoes in September but it would be better if there were fresh tomatoes in January, February, March, April, May, etc. What's left over can be canned. Of course, quality is lost and it merely serves as a condiment. The concept is wrong, the approach is mistaken in all that we are trying to rectify.

[Munoz] Commander, the collection centers demand work and sacrifices from the worker, but we still have not found out where the leader is coming from. I say this because we have leaders coming all the time who are not really leaders, who come only to introduce innovations, and they cause problems. I say this because that is where you can see how they hamstring young people. We don't have this situation right now because we have a manager who's been on the job only 5 months and yet has solved problems that have existed for 30 years. [passage omitted] The situation is that they come to the unit and say, Fidel says we have to rationalize. [passage omitted]

[Castro] No one here has said we have to rationalize.

[Munoz] I want you to understand, commander. I know you have not said it.

[Castro] What we have said is that the correct thing should be done in the new factory. I have said this 20 times, that if we start rationalizing we put hundreds of thousands of people out on the street. So we will have to issue a commandment as in the law of God. The catechism said, do not take His holy name in vain. [crowd laughs] We are going to have to issue a commandment. [applause]

[Navarro] During the first recess of this session, Fidel signed a huge cartoon drawn on a wall of one of the Palace of Conventions' halls. Fidel spoke with the young people surrounding him for a few minutes. The mural is dedicated to the most popular delegate, Balmaceda, young director of a cattle enterprise in Sancti spiritus. [passage omitted]

Approves Main Report

FL061722 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, has presided over the final day of work of the Fifth UJC Congress. The use of free time was thoroughly discussed during the sessions, specifically matters regarding youth circles, popular camping, and sports, as well as tourism and deficiencies in commerce and gastronomy. Officials related to those spheres made explanatory remarks during the debate.

As on previous occasions, our commander in chief actively participated in the discussions.

The congress' main report was approved by the 1,500 delegates and new UJC National Committee was presented which elected in its first meeting the National Bureau and the first and second secretary of the organization.

Machado Lists New Officials

FL061709 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 0030 GMT on 6 April carries the closing ceremony of the Fifth UJC Congress from Havana's Karl Marx Theater. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member, says at the ceremony's opening the UJC National Committee agreed to ratify Roberto Robaina Gonzalez as first secretary of the youth organization and Pedro Saez Montejo as second secretary. Machado Ventura reads the list of other officials elected by the National Committee. They are as follows: Roberto Garcia Diaz is promoted to the post of National Bureau member responsible for organization; (Juan Contino Aflan), promoted to the office responsible for ideologic activities; Caridad Diego ratified to the post of National Bureau member responsible for education; Ofelia Liptak Rubi promoted to the post of national president of the organization of Jose Marti Pioneers; Rogelio Leon ratified as member of the National Bureau responsible for young workers; Angel Arzuaga Reyes, ratified as member of the National Bureau responsible for international affairs. These officials are identified as the "professional members."

Machado Ventura notes the following officials are the non-professional bureau members: Marcia Cobas Ruiz is ratified as national president of the youth technical brigades; Alberto Perez Aguilar promoted to first secretary of the UJC provincial committee in Havana City; Lazaro Chavez Novo promoted to the post of first secretary of the UJC provincial committee in Havana Province; Omar Gutierrez Arevich promoted to first secretary of the UJC provincial committee in Granma; (Salvador Lariege) promoted to the post of national president of the FEU (Federation of University Students); Francisco Terry Diaz promoted to professional secretary of Antillana de Acero; (Cecilia Conesa Torres) promoted to secretary general of the (Sempalat) community-based committee in Havana Province; (Myrta de los Cueto Rivero) promoted to secretary of the UJC Women's Regiment Committee; Mercedes Rodriguez Menendez, promoted to professional secretary of the UJC committee at the Diez de Octurbre Hospital; and Benigno Espinoza Santana, promoted to first secretary of the Moa municipality in Holguin Province.

Finally, Machado Ventura says the National Committee elected Edmundo Jimenez Medina as chairman of the National Committee for control and revision.

Holds Closing Ceremony 6 Apr

PA061306 [Editorial Report] Havana Cubavision Television in Spanish at 0300 GMT on 6 April begins live coverage of the Fifth UJC Congress closing ceremony at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana.

The opening shot shows the main platform with Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, and other Cuban Government officials seated at the main table, and the UJC leaders and members sitting behind the main table. The audience begins with lengthy applause and shouting of slogans, mostly "Long Live Fidel!" Fidel Castro is given a standing ovation while he is shown standing in the center of the platform, with UJC First Secretary Roberto Robaina and General Raul Castro to his left.

The moderator announces the UJC first and second secretaries have been confirmed in their posts, and adds that others have been promoted to the UJC bureau.

The moderator reads the names of those confirmed or promoted to the UJC bureau, while each one leaves his or her seat amidst a round of applause, comes down to shake either Fidel's or Raul's hand, and then stands in front of the main table facing the audience.

Camera shows a full shot of the main platform and the wall behind it to show the congress' slogan: "Men are not educated without efforts, and do not become heroes without efforts, Fidel." Lengthy applause is given to all the UJC bureau members as they return to their seats and the moderator announces a speech by UJC First Secretary Robaina.

Robaina emphasizes that "all the opinions have been taken into consideration during the congress, no matter how small they are," and adds the organization will meet the members' demands. Robaina also says a special homage must be paid to Carlos Lage, who was the UJC's first secretary. Everyone stands and gives Lage a lengthy applause while he bows his head.

Robaina continues his speech and emphasizes Fidel's leadership and the youths' respect and admiration for him; and adds the best word to describe his role is "father." Robaina continues his speech by announcing arrival of a bell that had been in Majagua church and represents the beginning of the revolution. The bell is carried in and set to the right of the main platform while everyone stands and a small military band plays a march. UJC Second Secretary (Pedro Paez Montejo) brings Fidel the bell's clapper and they embrace while the audience applauds.

Robaina ends his speech and offers the podium to Fidel Castro, who speaks for approximately 2 hours and 19 minutes and then leaves.

COMMENTARY VIEWS EARLY RETIREMENT SPENDING

FL072120 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Among many other things, the Cuban revolution has ensured each citizen a job and basic nutrition that currently allows for the daily consumption of approximately 3,000 calories and 800 grams of protein. Amid an acute world economic crisis, Cuban socialism has been able to ensure jobs and offer food. The world economic crisis has negatively affected the investment process. There are delays in opening new factories thus affecting new job sources for the people.

The employment issue was broached during the Fifth UJC Congress. For the first time in years, jobs are scarce in some areas of the country. Naturally, the young people are the ones who are affected by this. There are times when a recent graduate, or a person discharged from active duty, cannot find a job. However, this does not mean there are no jobs available. The problem is that available jobs are not too attractive for a sector of our youth.

During the UJC congress they talked of the possibility of encouraging early retirement as a way to resolve the problem. However, we must not forget that in our country there are approximately a million retired persons and that the state budget for retirement is approximately a billion pesos. Therefore, encouraging an early retirement not only represents an increase in unproductive social spending but also deprives the country of the work done by highly experienced men and women.

Other possible solutions were also presented during the UJC congress. Some of the possibilities were cutting the number of working hours or increasing the number of social works that do not require the import of raw materials. Socialism can do this. We, mature men and youths, work together to participate in the common task of building the Cuban homeland.

LABOR DISCIPLINE IMPROVES IN HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL021530 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1405 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The application of measures has made it possible to make progress in the observance of labor discipline in Holguin as compared to stages prior to the process of rectification of errors. This was stated in an assessment meeting chaired by Jesus Escandel, member of the national secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions. It was confirmed at the meeting there is increased rigorousness at enterprises and agencies in controlling the hours personnel come on duty and leave, among other requirements. Sixty-three enterprises were inspected between January and March. These inspections confirmed labor standards are being observed at a 111 percent rate and that only 12 percent of those introduced are exceeding established parameters [as heard]. Escandel called on the labor movement to keep tabs on those enterprises and agencies where standards are not observed because their low productivity affects the economy.

SANCTI SPIRITUS' LA SIERPE 'GROWING, DEVELOPING'

FL071453 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The new municipality of La Sierpe is growing and developing in Sancti Spiritus Province. Here we have more information about this young city:

Where only weeds grew before, the municipality of La Sierpe, one of the youngest in our country, now stands since it was born out of the political-administrative division. Despite its tender age, the work carried out in these 11 years clearly shows the municipality has come of age in day-to-day work. This is evident from the achievements in production and services. Sancti Spiritus reports 64 percent solution of the population's concerns. La Sierpe reports 73 percent This indicates how efficiently the delegates work with the support of the electorate and the people's government at that level. For this reason La Sierpe won the right to hold the first progress report meeting in Sancti Spiritus territory. The most efficient rice plant of the country is located in La Sierpe, south of El Jibaro. It was the initial reason for this city, which with its building boom is growing impetuously toward the future. In addition to the successes, there are also shortcomings. But aware of these problems, La Sierpe is on its way to eliminating them.

PRESIDENT DECREES TO REOPEN BORDER WITH HAITI

FL021336 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] The Dominican Republic has reopened its border with Haiti to normal, commercial, and tourist traffic. A decree by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer declared the border opened in order to strengthen commercial ties between both nations but also said that customs regulations will be enforced. Tourism is expected to pick up in both countries as a result.

The border had been closed for most of the past 20 years in an effort to halt the movement of contraband substances and to prevent subversive activities.

Haitian Officials Stop Traffic

FL031430 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Haitian officials are stopping traffic on the border with the Dominican Republic even though the border was to have been reopened on Wednesday [1 April]. Dominican officials are puzzled by the Haitian action despite a decree signed by the Dominican president, Joaquin Balaguer, declaring the border open.

Haitian border guards are requiring special passes issued by their government before allowing any cars or vehicles to proceed through the checkpoints. The border guards say they have not received any orders from their government as to the reopening of their border.

PRD TO DISCUSS PROPOSED PENA GOMEZ RESIGNATION

FL011606 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] will meet this afternoon to learn of the proposal made by Jacobo Majluta's followers for the resignation of PRD President Jose Francisco Pena Gomez. According to information supplied by Dr Pena Gomez, the meeting is scheduled for 1700 [2011 GMT] and the only point of the agenda is the restructuring of the PRD.

The leaders of Majluta's faction had an earlier meeting to determine if they would attend the meeting that was called by the National Executive Committee. Majluta's followers said they will attend the session so that Mr Pena Gomez may learn of their proposal for his resignation.

Speaking on behalf of Majluta's followers, [name indistinct] said the members of that faction, who are also members of the National Executive Committee, will attend today's meeting en masse. The PRD leader said they will stress the need for the details on the proposal for Pena Gomez' resignation so that a commission can be created to restructure the PRD.

REGIONAL ANTINARCOTICS PROGRAM DEVELOPED

FL070120 Bridgetown CANA in English 0030 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, April 6, CANA -- Experts on drugs and other regional representatives concerned with the problem in the Caribbean region have hammered out an anti-narcotics programme after a meeting here.

Delegates said it could be implemented by regional governments working in concert and individually. The rehabilitation of drug users, preventive education, and drug abuse control are among the areas touched in the programme. Delegates from twenty-three countries of the region, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and a number of international and regional organizations, including the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Caribbean Community Secretariat, met here last week to deal with the drug issue.

At the end of the conference on drug demand reduction, a communique said there was need for a regional training centre to meet the training needs of the Caribbean countries to train those involved in all aspects of the drug abuse control programmes. It said this regional training centre must take into account existing regional institutions that can offer assistance in this area of training. The conference also made recommendation for research on drug abuse and rehabilitation.

The communique said that immediate steps must be taken by Caribbean countries to prepare comprehensive programmes to control drug abuse and for the rehabilitation of the increasing number of the regions citizens whose lives have virtually been destroyed by drug abuse.

The drug conference was declared open at Caye Chapel by the prime minister of Belize, Manuel Esquivel. Esquivel said that while the United States has a clear interest in assisting countries and states of the region in fighting the drug problem, their assistance is diminished when at the same time they reduce the possibility of our countries making legitimate trade with them. He called for a more comprehensive regional policy by the United States for the Caribbean.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

GOVERNMENT DRAFTS 5-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FL062028 Bridgetown CANA in English 1942 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, April 4, CANA -- The Antigua and Barbuda Government has drafted a five-year national development plan to take the twin-island state into 1992, according to the governments chief economic adviser, Eden Weston. The document is expected to be distributed soon, he said.

"More than anything else, it places major emphasis on establishing strong sectoral links within the economy and a greater degree of harmonization of the work of the various ministries," Weston reported.

He said the plan also calls for the setting up of working groups between the government's planning unit within the Ministry of Economic Development and the other ministries representing the critical areas of the economy.

"A representative from the planning unit will sit on the working committee in each of the ministries to assist with drafting of that ministry's plans and also to ensure that the plans fit into the overall national development plan," Weston said.

According to Weston, the planning unit was being strengthened and upgraded to provide the core group of experts to assist with the planning.

Government has adopted a policy of attracting several young and talented Antiguans to work within the planning unit along with two technical experts whose services have been provided by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). One of the experts, S. Narapalasingam, a macro-economic planner, will assist with the drafting of the macro-economic plans for the next five years while the other, Mike Mcvey, will draft the five-year tourism plan to be implemented over the period.

Weston said government was also embarking on a skills-training programme which would include non-established workers to prepare them for employment in new jobs in order to reduce an "overmanned" public sector "which has helped to inflate the national budget."

"At present we have a buoyance in the economy with job opportunities being created in the private sector, but what we are hoping to do is to re-train many of the non-established workers for employment in new jobs that are opening," Weston said. He said government was hopeful that the programme will help to reduce the present public sector wage bill estimated at seven and eight million East Caribbean dollars, (one E.C.; 37 cents U.S.) per month.

The economist also said there was an urgent need for the government to conduct a national census which would relate to population growth, age, available skills, consumption and expenditure, to set targets and objectives within the national development plan.

Finance Minister John St Luce previously announced that government was seeking financial assistance to help with conducting a national census.

BIRD DENIES MANIPULATING AIRPORT INQUIRY

FL070132 Bridgetown CANA in English 0024 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, April 6, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Prime Minister Vere Bird today strongly denied allegations by the oppostion OUTLET newspaper, organ of the leftwing Antigua-Caribbean Liberation Movement, (ACLM) that he was manipulating the one-man judicial inquiry into the government's controversial U.S. 11.1 million dollars airport rehabilitation project.

In a statement to reporters, Bird condemned the OUTLET article as false, malicious, and "a wicked attack" by communists determined "to destabilize our country."

"The defamatory and shameful publication is clearly intended to prejudice a fair and impartial investigation by an eminent jurist, Sir Archibald Nedd," the prime minister declared.

The article headlined, "P.M. Spills the Beans: I Told Nedd What To Do", alleged that Prime Minister Bird told his ruling Antigua Labour Party (ALP) weekly executive meeting that he had spoken to Nedd, the sole investigator into the airport scandal and "told him what to do." The article also claimed that Bird was directing Nedd and had orchestrated a farcical investigation into the 1986 project, for which the prime minister's eldest son, V.C. Bird Jr, had responsibility before being relieved of the relevant portfolio, amid public allegations of wrongdoing. He has denied the charges.

Said the prime minister in his statement: "I feel obliged publicly to denounce a most scurrilous attack which clearly implies that Sir Archibald Nedd and I have been guilty of collusion and conspiracy."

"The statements are wholly false and malicious and are calculated and intended to make a most serious attack on the character and integrity of the investigator and myself," he added. The prime minister continued: "It is my sincere hope that the entire nation will disregard the vicious newspaper article and I now convey to Sir Archibald Nedd my deepest regret that such a shameful publication should have been made in my country without the slightest foundation."

Today's session of the investigation was adjourned indefinitely pending the release of a government statement in reaction to the allegations made by the OUTLET newspaper.

GRENADA

TRADE UNION ELECTS 'LEFT-WING' PRESIDENT

FL060249 Bridgetown CANA in English 1529 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 4, CANA -- Leftwinger Anslem de Bourg has been elected to replace Basil Harford as the new president of the Grenada Trade Union Council (TUC), which groups the islands labour unions.

De Bourg, who is the president of the Commercial and Industrial Workers Union (CIWU), was an executive member of the Marxist New Jewel Movement (NJM) which ruled Grenada from 1979-83. He was voted into office at the recent TUC annual general meeting replacing Harford, the president of the Public Workers Union (PWU) who did not seek reelection.

Sources said that members of the Technical and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) were not allowed to take part in the meeting because of the current internal divisions. They said that the names of TAWU delegates were submitted after the deadline date.

TAWU is split into two factions with leftwinger Chester Humphrey, who was also a member of the NJM, spearheading a move to unseat the incombent Wilfred Hayes. Humphrey is trying to regain the leadership of the union which he lost after being detained in the aftermath of the 1983 U.S.-led invasion which ended Marxist rule.

PROTEST TO FRANCE OVER ATTACK ON FISHERMEN

FL031440 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 3, CANA -- Grenada's Prime Minister Herbert Blaize is to send a protest note to the Government of France over the way Grenadian fishermen were treated in Martinique last Monday, informed sources said.

Blaize made the promise in a meeting he had last Wednesday with a delegation of five fishermen and boat owners from Carriacou and Petit Martinique, according to the sources. The delegation met with Blaize to complain about being attacked by several fishermen at a dock in Martinique where they went to sell fish. The Grenadians said they were attacked with gas bombs and their fish was confiscated by the Martiniqueans.

The fishermen from the French island-department have accused their Grenadian counterparts of trying to force them out of the market by lower prices.

SOFT LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE 31 MAR

FL061727 Bridgetown CANA in English 1918 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, April 4, CANA -- Grenada and France have signed an agreement here under which the East Caribbean island would be provided with soft loans for productive projects aimed at upgrading communities, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize said last night.

Blaize said the agreement was signed Tuesday [31 March] with a French Government-owned lending agency based in St Lucia.

Blaize described the agreement in his weekly broadcast last night as one which would open a new window of opportunity for us in Grenada. He said due to the very concessional terms of the loans young people in Grenada would be provided with an opportunity to get started in business.

He identified the projects which would be given priority under the agreement as those related to rural development, the craft industry, small businesses, and commerce and trade.

Blaize said projects would be provided with funds of not more than 300,000 French francs. He added that the loans being made available would not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the projects with the remaining 10 percent having to be raised by Grenadians.

He said the loans would carry interest rates ranging from zero to five percent and there would be three years grace before interest was repaid.

JAMAICA

PNP'S MANLEY PROMISES 'MASSIVE' DEMONSTRATION

FL060024 Bridgetown CANA in English 1632 GMT 3 Apr 87

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, April 3, CANA -- Opposition People's National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley has promised a massive demonstration later this month as part of efforts to force Prime Minister Edward Seaga into early general elections. Manley, said by party officials to be suffering from a viral infection, did not attend a major PNP rally in Kingston last night but sent a recorded message.

As soon as my doctors say go, which I expect to be before the end of the month, we will be mounting the most massive demonstration seen in the history of this country, the PNP leader said.

He warned that his would be only a warning shot and that if Seaga continued to be blind and dead, other demonstrations would be mounted around the island and the campaign intensified. Earlier the PNP had given Seaga until April 1, the start of the political year, to call elections or face protests.

The state opening of Parliament Tuesday, hot on the heels of the unannounced proroguing of Parliament Saturday, was seen as an effort to forestall any PNP demonstration to coincide with the occasion.

Manley was two weeks ago said to be suffering from influenza. Party officials said he had suffered a relapse. An official party statement yesterday said he has been advised by his doctors to remain at home for a reasonable period before resuming the arduous programme of political activities he plans after the Easter vacations.

This has again raised speculation about Manley's health following two operations over the past three years -- one for a benign goitre and the other for intestinal problems. However, party officials maintain that Manley, who at 62 jogs regularly, is generally fit. [passage omitted]

At last night's rally PNP spokesmen kept up their attack on the government's economic policies and accused Seaga of not giving full account of the country's new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The package had won significant support because the government was able to avoid devaluation of the Jamaica dollar provided it keeps inflation this year to seven per cent, and Seaga said no tax package is envisaged.

But PNP Chairman P.J. Patterson said last night the government would raise nearly J200 million dollars from hikes in rates by the telephone company and the international telecommunications company, Jamintel, the reduction in subsidies on powdered milk by the commodity trading company and end of the local production of soya oil, increased charges for business licences and for liquor licences.

PNP DENIES LINKS WITH LIBYAN 'TERRORIST'

FL031522 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] In Jamaica, the opposition People's National Party [PNP] has denied allegations that it has ties with Libyan terrorists. The charges come from the ruling party, which alleged that Minister of National Security Mr Errol Anderson had used privileged information resulting from a citizen's consultation with police to malign the PNP for political preferences.

The allegations made by Minister Anderson were that a PNP official sought to sponsor a visa application by an alleged Libyan terrorist to come to Jamaica.

The PNP says the senior official referred to by the ruling party is still a party member but had retired from politics 3 years ago and in a private capacity met a Libyan student 2 years ago, who was in the audience at a university where he gave a lecture. This year the Libyan wrote from Greece to say that he was engaged to an American and they wished to get married in Jamaica and that he was applying for visas for himself and his brother to visit Jamaica for the wedding.

DEPARTING SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH SEAGA

FL032031 Bridgetown CANA in English 1559 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, April 3, CANA -- The Soviet ambassador to Jamaica, Dmitriy Musin, is preparing to leave Kingston after a nine-year stint here, the Jamaica Government news agency, JAMPRESS, report.

JAMPRESS said that Musin, who by virtue of his length of stay in Jamaica is dean of diplomatic corps here, made a farewell call on Prime Minister Edward Seaga Wednesday.

According to the agency, their talks centered on international affairs, East-West and bilateral relations. Seaga, JAMPRESS said, commended Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for his new policy initiatives which were apparently aimed at narrowing the gap between East and West. [passage omitted]

SEAGA MEETS WITH TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER

FL081825 Bridgetown CANA in English 1747 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 8, CANA -- Tanzania's prime minister, Joseph Warioba, and his Jamaican counterpart, Edward Seaga, had talks here yesterday, the government's JAMPRESS news agency reported.

Warioba is chairman of the preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority and the tribunal of the Law of the Sea which is now in session in Kingston. He paid a courtesy call on Seaga.

JAMPRESS said their discussions focused on the progress of the Law of the Sea talks, developments in Africa and an exchange of experiences from Jamaica's and Tanzania's relationships with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Both men agreed that trade, economic and financial sanctions should be applied on South Africa to pressure Pretoria to end its system of apartheid.

ST LUCIA

OPPOSITION REJECTS OECS POLITICAL UNION

FL060229 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, April 2, CANA -- Leader of the main opposition St Lucia Labour Party, Julian Hunte, has called on Prime Minister John Compton to hold a referendum before taking St Lucia into political union with other member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

It was the first official opposition response to a recent statement from Compton that a re-elected United Worker's Party government would explore the possibility of a political federation among the OECS. Compton had said that he was aiming at retaining a two-thirds parliamentary majority, so that his administration could smoothly effect constitutional amendments to facilitate St Lucia participation in the proposed political union.

We feel that Compton also wants a two-thirds majority to convert S. Lucia into a republic so that he could be the first president, the SLP leader charged. The political federation issue features as one of the most fundamental proposals in the ruling party's election manifesto, but has not emerged as an issue in the campaign.

In his statement Hunte said such questions as political federations are too important to be adjudicated upon only by leaders of the seven eastern Caribbean states. The people who comprise the OECS must be in a position to air their views on that particular matter, he said. St Lucians, Hunte added, were surprised at the prime minister's comments on political federation for the OECS and Compton appeared to be the only political leader interested in it. Hunte said an SLP government will promote and participate in regional integration, but with popular consultation.

Compton has gone on record as saying that his party's plans for a political union were not discussed during the campaign as he does not consider this to be an election issue.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMUNIQUE ON BARBADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

FL061858 Bridgetown CANA in English 2252 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Crown Reef, Tobago, April 5, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson and Barbados leader Errol Barrow today signed an air service agreement and a communique on trade and cooperation. To follow is the communique issued this evening at the end of two days of talks:

The prime minister of Barbados, the right honourable Errol Barrow, QC MP, and the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the honourable A.N.R. Robinson MP, held discussions in Tobago on April 4th and 5th 1987 on the occasion of the official visit of the Prime Minister of Barbados. The prime ministers were accompanied during their talks by a number of ministers, government officials and advisors.

The prime ministers expressed great satisfaction that the visit was taking place at this time. They both re-emphasised their strong commitment to greater Caribbean cooperation and integration and the need for positive steps towards the realisation of these ideals. They were particularly gratified that their meeting was taking place shortly before the Caricom summit in St Lucia and they looked forward to sharing their perceptions with their colleagues at that time. In this spirit, the prime ministers discussed in depth a number of issues peculiar in their bilateral relationship and Caricom as a whole, and in particular civil aviation, fisheries, trade, joint ventures, a Caribbean court of appeal and a Caribbean commission of human rights.

With regard to civil aviation, the prime ministers discussed the concept of a multi-national Caribbean air carrier for extra-Caribbean routes. They also discussed the operations of Caricargo and agreed to seek ways and means of strengthening the company. They also considered in detail the implications of the suspension from March 31 of Caribbean Airways scheduled operations to the United Kingdom and continental Europe and entered into a number of agreements thereon. The prime ministers also signed a bilateral air services agreement.

On fisheries, the prime ministers considered a proposal from Barbados on access to the territorial sea and exclusive economic zones of Caricom states. They agreed that the proposal could represent a major advance in Caribbean co-operation and that it should be placed on the agenda to move rapidly towards the finalisation of a bilateral fishing agreement.

During these discussions the prime ministers agreed on the benefits that could accrue from closer collaboration between the Coast Guards of two countries in combatting the illegal drug trade and smuggling, as well as regulating and controlling the exploitation of the marine resources of the region by non-Caricom countries.

Joint ventures: The prime ministers examined the subject of the Arawak cement plant, a joint venture between their two governments. They agreed on measures for the immediate future to assist in the effective functioning of the plant.

Caribbean court of appeal: The prime ministers were firmly of the opinion that the Caribbean court of appeal should be established. To this end, they agreed that the matter should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming Caricom summit.

Caribbean commission of human rights: With a view to strengthening the democratic tradition in the Caribbean, the prime ministers agreed in principle that a Caribbean commission of human rights should be set up. This could be either a sub-division of the inter-American rights commission or a new institution. They agreed that this matter also should be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming Caribbean summit.

Pensions: The prime ministers also discussed the matter of pensions with particular reference to the situation of Trinidad and Tobago government pensioners living in Barbados. The prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago undertook to give early attention to the matter, pointing out that it should be looked at in a broader context seeing that there were Trinidad and Tobago pensioners in countries other than Barbados.

Petroleum: On the possibility of the increased purchases by Barbados of petroleum and petroleum products from Trinidad and Tobago, the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago welcomed this proposal and undertook to communicate shortly with his Barbadian counterpart.

Trade: The two prime ministers emphasised their commitment to the revitalisation and expansion of Caricom trade. They noted with appreciation the recent initiatives by the private sectors of the two countries aimed at increasing the share of Caricom trade in total regional trade and endorsed a number of their propoals including those relating to rules of origin and harmonisation of regimes.

Among the areas on which agreement in principle was arrived at were:

1. That there should be exemption from the requirement of payment of licence fees by salesmen on the basis of reciprocity provided that the goods involved are of Caricom origin.

2. That Trinidad and Tobago would review the administrative arrangements relating to the choice of agents by imposters and the customs clearance of salesmen's samples.

3. That the two countries would work towards the removal of existing barriers to the free flow of trade with the Caricom.

As a first step, the two prime ministers agree that all efforts should be made among Caricom countries to develop their share of Caricom trade in total regional trade. To this end, they agreed that there should be early consultations with other Caricom governments. The two prime ministers committed themselves to coordinated action aimed at eliminating all illegal imports into the region.

The prime ministers expressed their deep concern at the incidence of violation of the rules of origin for Caricom goods. They urged governments of all member states to develop proper mechanisms for monitoring regional products, and to agree to the imposition of severe penalties where instances of violation of the rules of origin are established.

Cultural and media exchanges: The prime ministers agreed to deepen the collaboration between their two countries in the area of cultural and media exchanges. To this end, they agreed to establish a committee of technical experts to consider the matter and make recommendations.

Joint tourism promotion: The prime ministers agreed that their ministers responsible for tourism would pursue avenues for joint tourist promotion.

The prime ministers concluded their extremely friendly and warm discussions by expressing satisfaction at the outcome and committing themselves to giving priority attention to following up the matters discussed. They viewed their talks as representing a new mood and spirit of Caricom and the much closer relations between their two governments and peoples.

They expressed confidence that this spirit and mood would continue to the benefit of their countries and of wider Caricom area.

The prime minister of Barbados expressed his thanks to the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their welcome and their generous hospitality extended to him and his delegation and for the excellent arrangements made for the visit.

INFORMATION MINISTER SAMAROO DISMISSED

FL061812 Bridgetown CANA in English 1603 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 6, CANA -- Local government minister, Dr. Brinsley Samaroo, has been relieved of his responsibility for information, government sources said today.

Samaroo, who does not have Cabinet rank, has made a number of pronouncements over the last few months on proposals for a national media policy.

The former university academic is attached to the office of Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson who had assigned him last December to what at the time seemed the primary responsibility of overseeing the decentralising of government to local authorities.

Newly appointed permanent secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Dr Barry Ogiste, is now in charge of the information division.

Some sources said the change had been connected with Samaroo's numerous proposals for legislated policy guidelines for the country's state and privately owned media while other government spokesmen said it reflected government's intention to prepare for upcoming local government elections as well as step up its decentralisation drive.

Contacted today, information division officials said Samaroo was no longer to be found at that office.

CHIN-A-SEN, REBEL FORCES DECLARE INDEPENDENT STATE

PY090337 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Apr 87 p 6

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Suriname's former (ousted) President Chin-A-Sen who secretly entered the country 2 days ago, and the guerrilla leader Ronnie Brunswijk, met yesterday near the Albina village and decided to "briefly" declare a new independent state called "Free Suriname" ["Suriname Livre"]. This state will be marked by an irregular boundary based on meridian 55. The area approximately 40,000 sq km represents one fourth of Suriname's territory and is very near Paramaribo, the nation's capital.

The step appears to be merely political, and there is no definite information about the area that is in fact under the control of the rebels. With the exception of the Moengo bauxite mine, Brunswijk's 200 combatants are hardly prepared to guarantee absolute control over such a vast area.

According to Simon Beere, the spokesman for the Resistance Council, the "new nation" will soon be recognized by the United States and France, two countries directly interested in destabilizing the regime of Colonel Desi Bouterse, Suriname's current strongman. Beere feels that "this diplomatic attitude will imply economic, financial and military cooperation agreements." Beere also said that Chin-A-Sen "obtained U.S. support during his visit to Washington at the end of March.

Meanwhile, the Surinamese opposition is experiencing an internal crisis: Haak-Mat, a former interior minister of the Chin-A-Sen administration, and a socialist, claims to be the leader of the movement and may have the support of the Netherlands Government. Just like Chin-A-Sen, Haak-Mat is trying to make contact with Brunswijk in order to reach an agreement in exchange for overseas support of the guerrilla claims.

The main concern that the United States has regarding Suriname is the rapprochement of this small nation on Brazil's northern Border with extemists regimes, especially Cuba and Libya. Desi Bouterse expelled dozens of Cuban military advisers in 1983, but there are growing signs the Libyan officials are participating in the training of local Armed Forces numbering approximately 1,200 men. European journalists who were traveling through rural areas recently came upon a combat unit made up of Surinamese and six Libyan instructors.

The Paramaribo government is also having to deal with other problems such as the sustained exodus of people to French Guiana and the involvement of authorities -- including the Defense Minister himself imprisoned and sentenced in Florida -- in drug trafficking, smuggling and processing of human blood which is used to manufacture sophisticated medicines.

Chin-A-Sen, of Chinese, Jewish, and creole black extraction, is 52 years old and has a reasonably good education acquired in Europe. According to diplomatic observers, in his contacts with Ronnie Brunswijk, this former president, whom Bouterse ousted in 1982, was probably able to give the guerrillas the things that they need most now: money to purchase weapons and supplies needed for the new cadres of rebels who have joined the movement in the last few months.

MORE FIGHTING AT MOENGO REPORTED, POLICEMAN KILLED

FL081800 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Last Sunday [5 April] there was a 4-hour combat at Moengo during which a policeman was killed. The policeman was a member of a mobile police unit, which together with soldiers of the National Army, was on patrol in the vicinity of the (Bigikado) mine at Moengo. The patrol was ambushed and ran into a mined area. The explosion killed the policeman immediately after which a heavy gunfight broke out with members of the jungle commando and the Army and mobile units. Four members of the mobile units were wounded. It is not known if the gang suffered any casualties.

C-47 TRADE UNION BACK IN DELIBERATING COUNCIL

FL081954 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The C-47 Trade Union Federation is back in the Top Deliberating Council, the National Assembly, and the government after an absence of 2 years. The transition stage has ended for the adoption of the draft constitution and now the C-47 has been asked by the Top Deliberating Council to see to it that a definite stage is materialized in a correct manner. The stage has to do with the bringing about of durable democratic structures which were proposed by the think tank in 1984.

The C-47 is represented in the new cabinet by Mr (Sigfried Huse), who is the minister of justice. Fred Derby declared that his trade union has chosen this ministry because it shall have an important role to play during the 8 months the government will be in office. In this context, Derby referred to the referendum, the elections, and organic laws. These laws flow directly from the constitution regulating further subjects indicated by the constitution. These laws, Derby said, must be deleted from the draft constitution.

LABOR LEADER COMMENTS ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

FL081955 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] C-47 chairman Fred Derby told the press yesterday [7 April] that too much has happened in the past 7 years for the electorate to behave in the manner it has in previous elections. Chairman Derby, who is also a member of the top deliberating council, said statistics show that persons in Suriname between 18 and 31 years of age have never been to the ballot box before. Derby further said it is not known how these people will vote and this should be taken into account. He is of the opinion that because of the fact that people between 18 and 31 have never voted before it will be possible to introduce new views and issues in the forthcoming elections. These new views will, according to Derby, influence the way in which the coming elections will be held.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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